

3RD MEETS SHOCK SOUTH OF MARNE, CROSSES IN TURN

Americans on River Front
from Chateau-Thierry
to Jaulgonne

ADVANCE TO FERRE FOREST

Every Foot of Way Contested in
15 Kilometer Gain That Cost
5,986 Casualties

During the days from May 31 to June 4, 1918, when the 7th Machine Gun Battalion of the 3rd United States Division was making its gallant stand at Chateau-Thierry itself, the other organizations of this division were guarding and improving other crossing places of the Marne along an extensive stretch of the river, both east and west of that point.

As the front of this section settled to a state of semi-stability, during the month of June, the elements of the 3rd Division were gradually brought together into a more compact sector of about a ten kilometer front, reaching from Chateau-Thierry, on the west, to the Jaulgonne Bend, on the east. This sector the division proceeded, always more or less under the harassing fire of the Germans on the high hills north of the Marne, gradually to strengthen with strong points and belts of wire entanglement, which were eventually to be extended until they should form three complete lines of defense reaching back from the river.

The work had been completed only in small degree when the great German offensive began on July 15, the extreme right of their attack falling on the 3rd Division. The results made the completion of defensive lines in this region entirely unnecessary.

The 3rd Division at this time was under command of Maj. Gen. Joseph T. Dickman, who had under him the 5th Infantry Brigade, Brig. Gen. Fred W. Sladen, made up of the 4th and 7th Infantry and the 8th Machine Gun Battalion; the 6th Infantry Brigade, Brig. Gen. Charles Crawford, made up of the 30th and 38th Infantry and the 9th Machine Gun Battalion; the 7th Infantry Brigade, Brig. Gen. William M. Connelley, made up of the 16th, 18th and 76th Field Artillery Regiments; the 6th Engineers and divisional troops.

French on Both Flanks

The division had in support positions behind it, the 28th United States Division, and the 12th French Division was on its right and the 39th French Division on its left, the latter crossing the Marne and the Chateau-Thierry and the 26th United States Division.

The German attack had been expected and the preliminary bombardment, which began at midnight, was forestalled and largely neutralized by the violence of the counter-preparatory fire put down at 15 minutes before midnight. Nevertheless, the Germans put in, it was reliably estimated, about 84 batteries in this sector against 31 American and French batteries, so they had rather the best of the artillery duel, dropping the whole counter-battery fire with great accuracy and when the German infantry began moving down to the river about 3:20 a. m., partly concealed by smoke screens, it came in great force.

No crossing was attempted opposite the 4th Infantry, the left element of the 3rd Division near Chilly and Bismes, but at Le Ru Chilly Farm, in front of the 7th Infantry, opposite Mont St. Pere, and at Mezy, in front of the 30th Infantry; on the stretch of river between Mezy and Jaulgonne, in front of the 38th Infantry, and again along the river between

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ANTHRAX LAID TO SHAVING BRUSHES

Thirty Cases in A.E.F. in
1918—Nearly 6,000
Had Measles

A year-long fight to prevent the spread through the A.E.F. of anthrax, a malignant disease communicable from horse to man, resulted in a federal campaign requiring that all shaving brushes must be stamped with the name of the manufacturer.

This fact has just been made known by the Chief Surgeon's office in connection with a report on communicable diseases during 1918, which showed that in the A.E.F. there were 30 cases of anthrax developed among American soldiers in France, and that the disease was rapidly fatal in many of the cases.

Practically all the cases occurred among newly arrived troops and were traced to the use of infected shaving brushes. As a part of the prevention campaign thousands of brushes under suspicion were taken from Q.M.C. stores and sterilized.

The disease is characterized by the appearance of what looks to be a boil at the back of the throat. The sore develops rapidly, deepens malignantly and, in the absence of prompt surgical attention, usually causes death within several days. Most of the cases in the A.E.F. followed small cuts made while shaving.

Communicable diseases figured importantly in A.E.F. hospital records for 1918. There were 3,456 cases of diphtheria reported during the year and 5,953 cases of measles. These diseases occurred principally among troops newly arrived from the States. There were 185 cases of chickenpox and 579 cases of typhoid and paratyphoid fever.

Typhoid fever increased after November 1 and was largely confined to divisions which had been in the prolonged fighting between the Argonne and the Meuse, where pure drinking water often was not available. A total of 316 cases of typhoid and paratyphoid were reported in the last two months of the year.

IDENTIFICATION NO. 1

Every time a soldier has had his identification disc handled out to him with 217,862 or 2,985,643 or some such indistinguishable number on it, he has ruminated on all those figures and said or thought, "I wonder who's got Number 1?"

Number One was assigned in the infancy of the A. E. F. to Sgt. Arthur B. Crean of the Medical Department. Where and what is he now? A lieutenant colonel, probably. What has become of Number One?

SHOW EACH NIGHT, PLAN OF BIGGEST BOOKING AGENCY

G.H.Q. Aims to Send O.D.
Entertainers Around
A.E.F. Circuits

REAL PLAY FOLKS DIRECT

Every Encouragement to Development of Soldier Talent Urged in General Order

The A.E.F. is now setting in motion the biggest theatrical booking agency in the world.

All the professional and amateur show folks in olive drab are being organized to the end that some sort of show shall be staged every night in every place occupied by American troops.

All this is in pursuance of G.O. 241, and Colonel John R. Kelly of G-1 is in charge. All entertainment activities in the A.E.F. are under his command. It is his job to coordinate all that is being done or planned by the troops themselves and by the auxiliary services in order to bring under one head all O.D. amusement enterprises, from the big theater which turns "em away every night at Savanoy to the little shows that are being put on by volunteer talent in the combat divisions. Barnstorming troupes, recruited from the troops, are to be shipped around like rations—hokum, jumbo and gravy are to be issued like socks.

The general order puts it in the following nutshell:

All commanders will give every encouragement, consistent with military requirements to the development of soldier talent within their commands. First in the production of theatrical shows within the division or other unit, and second, for the training of small groups of good entertainers suitable for giving entertainments in neighboring units and for touring the A.E.F.

Military Attache for Y.M.

Already several traveling companies are being organized and will tour the Y.M.C.A. circuits. As there is nothing in military regulations which allows a soldier to be ordered to report for duty to the Y.M.C.A., that organization has acquired a military attache, and the Yank actors are reporting for duty to him. They will really be on detached service under him, and that service will last four months if they can give with their audiences. Presumably a frost means the brig for the entire company.

Plans will soon be announced for a competition for the best 20-minute vaudeville act in the A.E.F., and the winning act will win a ticket for such a vaudeville act in the Y.M.C.A. for their in their day dreams.

It may be hinted in advance, however, that in the eyes of the powers that be, the best act will not necessarily be the kind made up of the best known players from the theaters back home. It will be the kind that can do without footlights and center-door-fancies, that can play as well on a mess-table in the Forest of Argonne as on the finest stage in the theater.

Lieut. Colonel Wainer, secretary to the General Staff, S.O.S., is in charge of the entertainments for the region of

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NEW LEAVE CENTER OPENS IN PROVENCE

Coblentz Made Temporary
Rest Spot for Army
on Rhine

Another leave area, capable of caring for between 600 and 1,000 D. D. permissaries, opened this week at Nimes, in La Provence, halfway between Avignon and Montpellier. At the same time it was announced that Coblentz has been made a temporary limited leave area for members of the A. O. F.

An ideal field for baseball, football and other sports adds to the advantages to Nimes. The field is the area of an ancient Roman amphitheater, which, if ancient Roman enough to fill it, would seat 10,000. It is in a better state of preservation than the Coliseum at Rome. Special trains, contracted for by the Y.M.C.A., run to Pont du Gard, a splendid aqueduct finished by the Romans in 10 B.C.; the city of Avignon, residence of the popes under the so-called Babbington captivity; to the city of Arles and other points. For men going through to the Riviera and having to wait over between trains at Marseilles, the Y.M.C.A. has instituted a sight-seeing trolley car service throughout the city.

Up on the Rhine, Coblentz, the limited leave area of the Third Army, is providing entertainment for 2,000 men daily. Soldiers of the Army of Occupation outside of Coblentz are being given a day's outing in the American bridgehead city. They are transported from the case to the limit and to impose full penalty. Mr. Carter's statement also calls attention to the fact that, out of a business for 1918 of over \$30,000,000, the Y.M.C.A. has found in its own investigations misappropriations of only \$38,940.

450,000 MEMBERS OF A.E.F. GIVE TO WAR ORPHAN FUND

Average Contribution from
Donors 4.444 Francs
and Then Some

LIEUTENANTS SCORE HIGH

Enlisted Men Tie Captains in Individual Adoptions—Majors Good Fourth

More than 450,000 members of the A.E.F. have contributed to the support of French war orphans through the War Orphan Department of THE STARS AND STRIPES. The average per capita contribution for the 450,000 is 4.4444 francs.

These two facts were gleaned this week from a complete re-check of the card index system of the A.E.F.'s family of 3,414 children. The figures are approximate. The 450,000 total was gained by tabulating the adoption by units, ascertaining the authorized membership of these units and assuming from available data that in the units 60 per cent of the membership actually subscribed. The 450,000 estimate is more likely low than high.

The 4.4444-plus franc figure was gained by dividing 450,000 into 2,000,000, the number of francs taken in, an intricate mathematical stunt especially recommended for rainy afternoons because of the large number of fours obtainable.

Check-Up Doesn't Show Much

The check-up was the one the Orphan Department promised a month ago, following the receipt of numerous letters from various organizations asking if they weren't entitled to the mud pie for being the most notable adopters in the A.E.F. The check-up was to determine which, rather, these questions. It didn't determine much of anything as far as championships and superlatives go. This for several reasons. In the first place a goodly number of units which stand high in the list of parades of the A.E.F. have, in addition to making their own contributions, contributed to the S.O.S. fund. In the second place a certain number of adoptions made by units were listed, as per instructions, in the names of individuals, and in the third place many of the contributions are from groups of units stationed at air centers, training camps and the like, and are credited to those stations and not to the individual organization. To name the champion adopter, therefore, is impossible, even if it were possible to tabulate generosity.

More Complications Coming

When it comes to determining who's who among the different branches of the service, difficulties are likewise met. There have been so many transfers of organizations from one branch of the service to another, and to corps of the service which only came into existence during the last few months that any

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ARMY ALONG RHINE SETS LOW RECORD

Only 33 Venereal Cases in
Week—Whole A.E.F.
Rate Down

Thirty-three venereal cases among 233,000 men.

This report by the Army of Occupation for the week of December 25 marks a new low record in disease incidence in the history of the American Army, according to the Chief Surgeon's office. It represents a yearly rate of 7 cases per thousand men. For the whole A.E.F. the rate has been cut down to 34 cases per 1,000 men a year. The Army's before-the-war rate was 80 to 90 cases per 1,000 men, which, itself, is far below the civilian rate.

Establishment of venereal segregation camps at Le Mans, at St. Nazaire, at Bordeaux, and at other points, mean that no soldier will be returned to the States while capable of spreading infection, the Chief Surgeon says. Men found diseased will be kept in quarantine at the embarkation points until they have been restored to health.

Extensive medical treatment and a program of daily working parties are features of the quarantine system. The quarantine is expected to average more than 40 days a man. All troops marked for embarkation for the States will undergo a series of rigid inspections.

COURTMARTIAL FOR Y MEN

Rev. Hugh B. Adkins, of Eagle Pass, Tex., and A. Schoeffel, of Rochester, N. Y., both Y.M.C.A. workers, are in prison following their arrest early this week, and awaiting trial by courtmartial on a charge of misappropriation of Y.M.C.A. funds. A third man, arrested on the same charge, has been released from prison, but will be a defendant at the court-martial proceedings.

Adkins, who worked at Toul, admitted, according to Y.M.C.A. officials, that he had Y.M.C.A. money in his possession, some of which he had stored and some of which he had invested in French bonds. Schoeffel is accused of having appropriated and secreted \$7,000 francs, a large share of which, it is said, he loaned to A.E.F. men who had given it to him to be sent to the United States. The greater part of the stolen money has been recovered in all cases.

E. C. Carter, chief secretary of the Y.M.C.A. in France, announces the organization has asked the Army to prosecute the case to the limit and to impose full penalty. Mr. Carter's statement also calls attention to the fact that, out of a business for 1918 of over \$30,000,000, the Y.M.C.A. has found in its own investigations misappropriations of only \$38,940.

BIG PART OF ARMY TO FILTER HOME THROUGH LE MANS

Inland City to Be Clearing
Station for Brest and
St. Nazaire

FINAL RELEASE, THEN SHIP

Combat Divisions Will Stay on
Banks of Sarthe Until
G.H.Q. Says "Go!"

When peace, transportation and a few other predominant questions of the time are decided and the A.E.F. finally faces westward and begins its homeward trend in that direction, it will be Le Mans, a hitherto inconspicuous (to the A.E.F.) city on the banks of the river Sarthe which will be the great Yank Mecca in France.

Le Mans, it was announced from Headquarters, S.O.S., this week, will be the clearing station for a big percentage of the A.E.F. It will be the first stop of note on the way home, and will become, to borrow a term from the Shipping Board, the principal bottle neck through which the tide of olive drab in France will flow back to the United States.

Le Mans owes its selection almost wholly to its geographical location. It is 413 kilometers inland from Brest and considerably less distant from St. Nazaire, two of the main points of departure for the A.E.F., and is in direct rail connection with both.

The official program of most of the A.E.F. for the return trip to America, as outlined by Headquarters, S.O.S., will be divided roughly into six phases, at least as far as combat divisions are concerned: Conditional release by G.H.Q. to Headquarters, S.O.S.; journey to Le Mans; final release by G.H.Q.; excursion on American shuttle trains to Brest or St. Nazaire; embarkation; "U.S.A. everybody out!"

To Converge Upon Le Mans

From wherever the conditional release by G.H.Q. finds them, the divisions will converge upon Le Mans. The city has billeting accommodations, which are now being improved, for two divisions, and the surrounding area, which includes a former Belgian depot, will provide quarters for six more.

The divisions will arrive with full field equipment, including animals and such other appendages as they may have acquired in France. They will remain nominally in reserve until finally released by G.H.Q. When the release comes they are definitely homeward bound, and things will begin to happen fast.

They will move to a "clean camp," where their troops will be deloused, scrubbed, disinfected and otherwise purified, and received new clothes and whatever else they may need to bring their individual equipment up to date.

From the "clean camp," which has a billeting capacity of two divisions and is officially known as a forward camp, the departing divisions will go to Brest or St. Nazaire for embarkation. The trip down to the coast will be made in a shuttle train pulled by an American locomotive run by an American engineer over trackage which is partially American, at least.

Last Ride in Box Car

Eight of these shuttle trains are now running. They consist of American cars of the box variety. The last train ride in France, if not in a "Chevaux 40," Hommes 40" will be in a conveyance strangely reminiscent of one. Each of the shuttle trains will be equipped with its own kitchen. The present model comprises kitchens mounted on two flat cars roofed over. From these kitchens the passengers will be fed. Each of the trains, if the present standard is continued, will haul 1,750 men each trip.

On account of the weather at the ports—at Brest especially where, in 1918, there were 25 rainy days out of a possible 365—the stay for the immediate future, at least, will be brief. There will be quarters for only a comparatively few thousand men at Brest and St. Nazaire for the present, just enough to fill up a transport or two which may happen to be unexpected.

Finally, the policy will be to keep the soldiers in the more beautiful inland climate as long as possible.

Eventually, according to present plans, there will be accommodations in Brest for 25,000 troops and for 75,000 more in the Brest area, and in St. Nazaire for 15,000 troops with 45,000 in the Brest area. Bordeaux is somewhat similar feeding-in system will be worked out. Present plans call for the fitting out of quarters for 10,000 soldiers in Bordeaux and 30,000 more in its environs.

MERIT CERTIFICATES FOR S.O.S. FAITHFUL

May Be Given by C-in-C.
to Most Deserving
Soldiers

The plugging heroes of the S.O.S. are not going to be overlooked.

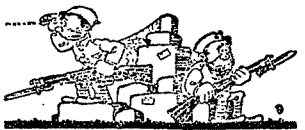
While medals for bravery are not being given away to men who spent hard and monotonous months between the ocean and the trenches, men in the back areas who performed especially meritorious services may get something to show for those services in the coming years. If the intimation of a W.D. cablegram is carried out they will be given, upon the approval of the C.G., S.O.S., certificates signed by General Pershing.

Immediate commanding officers will make the original recommendations. The new certificate is designed to reward men whose services do not quite call for the D.S.M. But G.O. 1, Hq. S.O.S., specifies that "great care will be exercised in making and forwarding recommendations," to insure that only unusually deserving men are recognized.

RIP VAN WINKLE GUARD SALVAGED

Bucks Wait Two Months for Relief That Hasn't Come Yet

Veteran heroes of the guard roster who know the satisfaction of challenging the last relief after a two-on-and-



four-off will appreciate the feeling of Private William Johnson and Herbert Spoorke, who walked their post for just two months, waiting for a relief that never came and were finally salvaged by a detachment of Pioneers.

Both men were casualties who had been shot into the 23rd Infantry and suffered its troubles and triumphs from St. Mihiel to the Argonne, where they were finally put on guard over crosses and a gate left behind when the doughboys started on their victorious drive through the woods. The pair were posted in a building near the town of Exermont and ordered to wait for the return of their outfit.

But the outfit never returned—it kept on going—and Johnson and Spoorke stuck to their post while days turned into weeks and weeks to months. They saw troops going in and coming out along the road across the hill, but they saw no relief. And then, when the armistice was signed, they saw no one at all. For awhile they took turns holding up passing trucks for a spare ration, but soon that ceased to be a source of supply. With one man on guard the other foraged, brought back his trophies and divided them with his pal.

Finally, on December 14, a detachment of the 86th Pioneers, led by a sergeant, found among the discarded packs, bedding rolls and equipment, two lonely and hairy doughboys quite ready to be salvaged and turned over to the cook and barber for external and internal repairs.

They are now recuperating and rubbing smooth chins.

BAGGAGE POOLERS GET STERN REBUFF

Squad Pianos Barred Under 75 Pounds Per Man Rule

The plan of the sergeant who intended to have the men of Occupation pool their baggage allowance and ship one of the German castles back to Hoboken has been frustrated. Although G.H.Q. announced in G.O. 222 that each corporal or private would be allowed 75 pounds of baggage, they had to apply a more strict interpretation when the German planes and an airplane, all labeled "soldiers' baggage," arrived at Brest along with outfits that carried the contents of their barracks bags in their packs.

When the cars were unloaded and the first piano was dumped on the platform an R.T.O. stepped up to a corporal who was anxiously directing the work.

"What in hell is that?" he politely inquired.

"That's my squad's baggage," quietly remarked the corporal, "just 600 pounds. Be careful of those pedals."

But it didn't get by, and the piano, along with two others, is doing duty in a Y.M.C.A. but where its former owners are playing Jewsharps on the tossing deep.

This incident was considered a joke, but when a salvaged airplane rebuilt to fit a French box car arrived, the R.T.O.'s got mad, and the Aero Squadron, that hoped to fly over the channel in their own sky-car got scant sympathy.

Whatever G.H.Q. said about 75 pounds per man, it is now plain they meant "not transferable." So Cologne Cathedral and the Kaiser's bathtub are safe.

CAMPAIGN HISTORY ON SERVICE RECORD

List of Engagements to Be
Part of Discharge Papers, Says G.O.

Providing that every enlisted man's service record shall contain a list of the engagements participated in by him and that this record shall form a part of his discharge papers, G.O. 4 gives a list of "eleven major operations, during war of movement," which is to be the basis of the notations.

Both defensive and offensive operations are listed, being defined as the "concerted action of several large units in offensive or defensive warfare." The 11 recognized operations are to be listed as given below with the dates of the period in which the soldier's organization was engaged.

Somme defensive, 21 Mar.-6 Apr.
Lys defensive, 9 Apr.-27 Apr.
Aisne offensive, 12 May-13 June
Montdidier-Noyon, defensive, 9 June-13 June
Champagne-Marne defensive, 15 July-18 July
Alsace-Marne offensive, 18 July-6 Aug.
Somme offensive, 8 Aug.-11 Nov.
Oise-Aisne offensive, 12 Aug.-11 Nov.
Ypres-Lys offensive, 19 Aug.-11 Nov.
St. Mihiel offensive, 12 Sept.-16 Sept.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, 26 Sept.-11 Nov.

A soldier is to be considered as having taken part in any major operation if he was present for duty with his organization while it was engaged in the operation.

Methods of noting participation in other battle operations, such as the defense of a sector and local engagements, are also given in the order.

RECORD SHIPLOAD SAILS FOR HOME; 26,980 IN WEEK

Cheers Smother Blast of
Whistle as Manchuria
Starts With 5,000

25 CARGO CARRIERS READY

Battleships Continue to Expedite
Movements as Total Departures Pass 178,000

When the steamship Manchuria left her dock at Saint Nazaire at midnight last Friday, carrying 5,000 American soldiers, including several wounded, and a host of cheering, covered with her, together with the new countries born of the war, will open tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs at the Quai d'Orsay in Paris.

The final date for the beginning of the Conference, which is to frame the treaty the delegates of the Central Powers must one day sign, was fixed by the Supreme Allied War Council, with President Wilson in attendance for the first time. At this meeting the terms of the prolongation of the armistice and the future demands upon Germany were decided. It was also decided to send delegates to Trier to meet the German representatives.

"Peace by midsummer" is the message that a number of the correspondents are sending to America. In the interim it is planned to expedite the return of American troops by the use of Germany's greatest passenger ships, which are to be put into the hands of the Allies.

American Food in German Ships

Besides demanding that the gold reserve in the Reichsbank and other valuables be moved from Berlin to a point nearer the occupied zone, and that French machinery taken from the factories of northern France be immediately returned, the delegates sent to meet the Germans at Trier to prolong the armistice ordered all German ships, in home port or on neutral waters, turned over to the Allies. American food will be sent in these bottoms and in such other ships as are available to the countries in distress, Germany and her former allies included.

At the Peace Conference tomorrow, each of the five great powers, the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, are to have five representatives each. Brazil will have three delegates, Belgium, Serbia, Greece, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Poland and China, two each; Portugal and Siam, one each.

The following nations, which declared war on Germany, but took no part, will also have one representative each: Cuba, Panama, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, Haiti and Liberia. Ecuador, Bolivia, Peru and Uruguay, having only broken relations with Germany, will also have one voice each.

British Colonies Represented

The British colonies have been accorded special representation, in addition to the British delegates, and Canada, Australia, South Africa and India have two representatives each and New Zealand one. Newfoundland, France, Italy and Japan, are to have five representatives each. Brazil will have three delegates, Belgium, Serbia, Greece, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Poland and China, two each; Portugal and Siam, one each.

The most pressing questions now are those of transport, food for the stricken countries, and the return home of soldiers on foreign duty.

Such ships as the Germans turn over to the United States will fly the American flag and will, in all probability, be operated by the United States Navy or Merchant Marine.

COMRADE MEETINGS FOR A.E.F. CENTERS

Gatherings at Tours, Bordeaux and Nevers
Next Tuesday

The campaign to enroll the men of the A.E.F. in "Comrades in Service" launched last Sunday night with a large mass meeting in Paris, which President Wilson attended, made progress during this week at several A.E.F. centers.

At a number of the larger centers the nature of the organization was explained, emphasis being laid on its non-partisan features and the fact that the organization aims to build up a better type of American citizenship, using the A.E.F. as its foundation.

Tuesday evening a mass meeting in the interest of the Comrades was held at Tours, preceded by a conference in the afternoon attended by the workers of the Touraine district. Tonight at Marseilles a similar meeting will be held, the speakers being Bishop J. DeWolf Perry, of the Red Cross Chaplains' Bureau; Rabbi H. G. Endow, director of the Jewish Welfare Board; Chaplain Jones, of the Salvation Army, and Chaplain Edwin P. B. U.S.A.

At Nevers next Tuesday the same speakers, with the addition of a Knights of Columbus representative, will outline the organization's scope and purpose and another representative group will perform the same duty on the same day at Bordeaux. A meeting is scheduled at Giverny for Wednesday, and one at Mesbes and Le Mans for Thursday, and there will be another meeting at Nevers next Friday.

The Paris meeting was addressed by, among others, Bishop Charles H. Brent, senior chaplain of the A.E.F.; Dr. E. C. Carter, Chief Secretary of the Y.M.C.A.; and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, of New York. Progress of the movement in cantonments in the States and at A.E.F. camps was outlined by the speakers.

NO FORMAL DECLARATIONS FOR CUSTOMS AUTHORITIES

Officers and men of the A.E.F. upon arriving on transports at ports in the United States will not be required to make formal declarations of baggage for the customs authorities, according to cable instructions from the War Department.

In line with the standing customs regulations governing the bringing home of articles acquired abroad by the naval forces, the commanding officer of every transport will designate an officer to procure from each officer and soldier a statement, in the form of an invoice, describing and valuing articles bought in Europe.

Customs collectors will visit the vessels at a specified time and the same procedure will be observed as in examination of baggage on passenger vessels. No examination will be made of the baggage and effects of officers and men except those listed and offered for examination, save in unusual cases.

Must Prepare Lists

After the examination and collection of duty, customs supervision will be without any customs formalities.

The lists to be prepared will show separately articles bought for personal use, those intended for sale and those purchased for others on a commission basis.

These rules apply only to officers and men, and do not apply to Red Cross, Y.M.C.A. or other Army workers, according to a bulletin issued by Hq. S.O.S.

Later rules governing preparation of A.E.F. baggage for shipment home provide that each organization will prepare six copies of lists, consecutively numbered, covering separately personal possessions, and also given in the order.

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FORMAL OPENING OF PEACE CONFERENCE SET FOR TOMORROW

Food, Transport, Troops' Return First Questions to Come Up

ARMISTICE IS PROLONGED

Sixty-six Delegates from Allied Nations, Great and Small, to Frame Treaty

The formal opening of the Peace Conference, composed of 66 delegates representing all the Powers which declared war upon Germany or broke relations with her, together with the new countries born of the war, will open tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs at the Quai d'Orsay in Paris.

The final date for the beginning of the Conference, which is to frame the treaty the delegates of the Central Powers must one day sign, was fixed by the Supreme Allied War Council, with President Wilson in attendance for the first time. At this meeting the terms of the prolongation of the armistice and the future demands upon Germany were decided. It was also decided to send delegates to Trier to meet the German representatives.

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206,553 FRANCS NOW IN FUND FOR ORPHANS' FUTURE

A. R. C. Hospital, Balloon School, Machine Gunners Come Big

PVT. E. B. DRAWS HIS PAY
Field Signal Battalion at Coblenz
Takes Up Collection for
Continuing Work

The barometer which registers the affections of the A.E.F. for its orphan family rose steadily this week. The mercury went above the 200,000 franc point.

To be specific, the War Orphan Continuation Fund now totals 205,521 francs.

There were several noteworthy contributions. From the patients, staff, nurses and enlisted personnel of A.R.C. Military Hospital No. 3 came 3,100 francs.

The Balloon School, which in the original adoption campaign took 100 orphans, sent in an additional 2,612.65 francs.

"It has always been our desire," read a letter from the 135th Machine Gun Battalion, 37th Division, "to leave behind some fitting monument to those of our comrades who have fallen over here, but our activities in the line have prevented any movement of that kind until the present time." With the letter came a money order for 3,699.55 francs.

The 149th Machine Gun Battalion also chipped in with a tidy sum—1,500.49 francs.

From Germany, the 308th Field Signal Battalion sent 1,555.05 francs. The officers and men of the organization took up a collection for the Continuation Fund in Coblenz.

Pvt. E. B. Accounted For

Pvt. E. B. of an Engineer regiment attached to a division which hasn't been doing much besides fight for the last six months or more appears on the list this week and thereby deserves to be nominated the A.E.F.'s most consistent contributor.

Pvt. E. B.'s outfit has spent so much time at the front during the last half year or so that its members have to have a barrage fired off every night now before they can get to sleep almost.

But every time the paymaster found the time and nerve to pay Pvt. E. B., Pvt. E. B. found the time to put some francs in an envelope and send them in for the use of a certain little girl whose father fell for France. If it was one month's pay that Pvt. E. B. collected it was 20 francs he sent. If it was two months it was 100 francs, and so on.

This month it was 200 francs, indicating that the paymaster hadn't been batting very high lately. At any rate, this is the ninth month since Pvt. E. B.'s first 50 francs. He is now 450 up.

This Week's Contributions

This week's contributions to the Continuation Fund are:

Donor	Amount
1st Div. 1st Regt. 1st Div. 1st Regt.	100.00
2nd Div. 2nd Regt. 2nd Div. 2nd Regt.	100.00
3rd Div. 3rd Regt. 3rd Div. 3rd Regt.	100.00
4th Div. 4th Regt. 4th Div. 4th Regt.	100.00
5th Div. 5th Regt. 5th Div. 5th Regt.	100.00
6th Div. 6th Regt. 6th Div. 6th Regt.	100.00
7th Div. 7th Regt. 7th Div. 7th Regt.	100.00
8th Div. 8th Regt. 8th Div. 8th Regt.	100.00
9th Div. 9th Regt. 9th Div. 9th Regt.	100.00
10th Div. 10th Regt. 10th Div. 10th Regt.	100.00
11th Div. 11th Regt. 11th Div. 11th Regt.	100.00
12th Div. 12th Regt. 12th Div. 12th Regt.	100.00
13th Div. 13th Regt. 13th Div. 13th Regt.	100.00
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31st Div. 31st Regt. 31st Div. 31st Regt.	100.00
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37th Div. 37th Regt. 37th Div. 37th Regt.	100.00
38th Div. 38th Regt. 38th Div. 38th Regt.	100.00
39th Div. 39th Regt. 39th Div. 39th Regt.	100.00
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41st Div. 41st Regt. 41st Div. 41st Regt.	100.00
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43rd Div. 43rd Regt. 43rd Div. 43rd Regt.	100.00
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73rd Div. 73rd Regt. 73rd Div. 73rd Regt.	100.00
74th Div. 74th Regt. 74th Div. 74th Regt.	100.00
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76th Div. 76th Regt. 76th Div. 76th Regt.	100.00
77th Div. 77th Regt. 77th Div. 77th Regt.	100.00
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85th Div. 85th Regt. 85th Div. 85th Regt.	100.00
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87th Div. 87th Regt. 87th Div. 87th Regt.	100.00
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98th Div. 98th Regt. 98th Div. 98th Regt.	100.00
99th Div. 99th Regt. 99th Div. 99th Regt.	100.00
100th Div. 100th Regt. 100th Div. 100th Regt.	100.00

450,000 MEMBER S OF A.E.F. GIVE TO WAR ORPHAN FUND

Continued from Page 1

recapitulation of adoptions by branches of the service would be disqualified.

The S.O.S., of course, with 1,024 adoptions to its credit, heads the list, hands down, and, for what it is worth, the following list of notable orphan families is printed. The units enumerated being, as far as possible, the topnotch paragon of their particular branch of the service:

16th Infantry	51
21st Field Art.	52
70th Field Art.	16
2nd Div. 2nd Regt.	16
3rd Div. 3rd Regt.	24
12nd Aero Squadron	7
Air Service, Dist. of Paris	7
Officers' Mess No. 2, A.S.P.	2
Aerial Gunnery School, St. Jean-de-Monts	7
8th Balloon Co.	6
Ambulance Co. No. 102	6
36th French Motor Battery	3
Battery A, 43d Art. (C.A.C.)	11
Battery B, 43d Art. (C.A.C.)	11
Officers' Mess No. 2, A.S.P.	10
Staff, Base Hosp. No. 18	10
Chemical Warfare Service, A.P.O.	10
70th	10
Co. B, 30th Eng.	12
Co. C, 26th Eng.	10
Co. D, 10th Eng.	5
Co. E, 13th Eng.	5
Co. F, 13th Eng.	5
Camp Hosp. No. 18	6
Co. B, 32nd Inf.	6
Co. C, 32nd Inf.	6
Co. D, 32nd Inf.	6
19th Co. 1st M.M. Regt. A.S.	10
U.S. Naval Air Station, Pauillac	17
Inter. Ord. Depot No. 2	12
103rd Supply Train, A.S.P.	12
Co. C, 36th Motor Supply Train	3
Co. A, 36th P.M. Tank Corps	3

Ray for the Look!

Of the A.E.F.'s 3,444 children, 130 were taken by goldparents in the United States and 260 by individuals. Of the individual adoptions, 219 are the mascots of soldiers in the A.E.F., lining up, according to the paragon's rank, as follows:

General Officers	5
Colonels	22
Major	9
Captains	39
Lieutenants	106
Enlisted Men	59

HOW TO HELP THE 3,444

The War Orphan Campaign of THE STARS AND STRIPES closed on December 16, 1918, with 3,444 French orphans adopted by the A.E.F., and assured of a home and comfort for one year.

Nearly all the members of the family lost their fathers in the war. A few are children of French soldiers so seriously wounded that they will be permanently disabled. In addition many are refugees from the districts of France invaded by the Germans.

A Continuation Fund has been established to provide these orphans with assistance beyond the single year, to help educate them and give them some of the material advantages they would have had if their fathers had not died fighting for the freedom of the world. The extent of these benefits to them will be determined by the size of the fund. It is hoped to make the Orphan Family of the A.E.F. an enduring monument to the sisterhood of France and America.

D.S.M. AWARDS FOR 52 A.E.F. OFFICERS, 28 ALLIED CHIEFS

French Bestow Legion of Honor on 21 Americans at Chaumont

DIVISION HEADS ON LIST

Staff and S.O.S. Leaders Also to Be Decorated by Order of President

Twenty-nine major generals, 20 brigadier generals and three colonels of the A.E.F. have been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal by President Wilson for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services, it was announced this week. The list of awards includes the commanders of many famous combat units, several officers of the General Staff, and officers of the S.O.S.

General Pershing has been entrusted with the presentation of the medals and the medals will be presented personally to the officers of the S.O.S. at Tours. Presentation to the others will be made later at Chaumont.

The list of the officers honored by the President, together with the commands and the actions or services mentioned in their citations, follows:

Maj. Gen. William M. Wright, 35th Div., 5th Div., 3rd, 5th and 7th Corps. St. Mihiel and Meuse.	
Maj. Gen. George W. Read, 30th Div., 2nd Corps. Operations with British forces.	
Maj. Gen. John L. Hines, regimental, brigade, division and corps commander, Meuse, Soissons, St. Mihiel, Argonne-Meuse.	
Maj. Gen. Charles H. Muir, 28th Div. and corps commander, Argonne-Meuse.	
Maj. Gen. Charles P. Starnes, 1st, 5th Corps, Montdidier, Soissons, St. Mihiel, Argonne-Meuse.	
Maj. Gen. William G. Hann, 32nd Div. Argonne-Meuse.	
Maj. Gen. Henry T. Allen, 50th Div., 8th Corps, St. Mihiel, Argonne-Meuse.	
Maj. Gen. Adolph P. Cronkhite, 8th Div. Argonne-Meuse.	
Maj. Gen. Louis Hinds, Chief of Artillery, 1st Corps; Commanding General, Artillery of First Army; Chief of Artillery, A.E.F.	
Brig. Gen. Leroy Ellings, Deputy Chief of Staff, A.E.F.	
Brig. Gen. Preston Brown, Chief of Staff 2nd Div., 3rd Div., Chateau-Thierry, Soissons, St. Mihiel, Argonne-Meuse.	
Brig. Gen. Avery D. Andrews, Assistant Chief of Staff, A.E.F. Organization and administration Trans. Dept., Deputy Chief of Staff, S.O.S., chief administrative section, General Staff.	
Brig. Gen. Dennis E. Nolan, Organization and administration of Intelligence Section, General Staff.	
Brig. Gen. Fox Conner, Assistant Chief of Staff, A.E.F., in charge of Operations Section.	
Brig. Gen. George V. H. Mosely, Assistant Chief of Staff, A.E.F. Administration of Supply Department.	
Brig. Gen. Harold B. Fiske, in charge of Training section, General Staff.	
Maj. Gen. Francis J. Kernan, organization of S.O.S. member War Prisoners Commission, Bern, Switzerland; member American Section, Supreme War Council.	
Brig. Gen. Harry A. Smith, Commandant Army Schools at Langres; officer in charge administration civil affairs in German territory occupied by A.E.F.	
Brig. Gen. William D. Conner, Assistant Chief of Staff and head co-ordination section of General Staff, A.E.F.; Chief of Staff 32nd Div., Commander 33rd Inf. Co. of Base Force and Chief of Staff of S.O.S.; Belfort sector, Vesle.	
Brig. Gen. Johnson Hugood, Chief of Staff, S.O.S.	
Brig. Gen. Paul B. Malone, organization of military training and educational system, and regimental and brigade commander; Sommedieu sector, Chateau-Thierry, Argonne-Meuse.	
Brig. Gen. Frank H. McCoy, Secretary of General Staff, A.E.F.; regimental and brigade commander; Baccarat, Reims.	
Brig. Gen. Harry A. Smith, Commandant Operations Section of General Staff; brigade commander; Argonne-Meuse.	
Brig. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, Chief of Staff First Army, St. Mihiel, Argonne-Meuse.	
Brig. Gen. Stuart Hinzelman, Chief of Staff 4th Corps; Chief of Staff Second Army, St. Mihiel.	
Brig. Gen. John Craig, Chief of Staff of a division, a corps and army, Chateau-Thierry, Oureq, Vesle, St. Mihiel, Argonne-Meuse.	
General, A.E.F.	
Maj. Gen. Andre W. Brewster, organization and administration Inspector General's Department, A.E.F.	
Brig. Gen. Walter A. Bethel, Judge Advocate, A.E.F.	
Maj. Gen. Harry L. Rogers, Q.M. General organization, Baccarat, Reims.	
Col. John M.C.A. Palmer, organization of Quartermaster Department in France.	
Maj. Gen. Merritte W. Ireland, Chief Surgeon, A.E.F., organized Medical Department.	
Col. Walter D. McCaw, Chief Surgeon, A.E.F., in later operations in field.	
Col. Alfred E. Bradley, as Chief Surgeon, A.E.F., planned and organized work of Medical Department.	
Maj. Gen. William C. Langitt, Director of Light Railways and Roads, Chief of Utilities, Chief Engineer, A.E.F.	
Maj. Gen. Mason M. Patrick, Director of Construction and Forestry; Chief of Air Service, A.E.F.	
Maj. Gen. Clarence C. Williams, organization of Ordnance Department.	
Brig. Gen. Edgar Russell, Chief Signal Officer, A.E.F.	
Brig. Gen. William W. Atterbury, Director General of Transportation, organization of Transportation Service, A.E.F.	
Maj. Gen. E. F. McGuchin, Commander of Artillery, First Army, Commander 1st Inf. Div., St. Mihiel, Argonne-Meuse.	
Brig. Gen. Charles G. Dawes, organization of General Staff, A.E.F., U.S. Army representative on the Military Board of Allied Supply.	
Brig. Gen. John A. Lejeune, 2nd Div., Thieucourt, Massif Blanc Mont, St. Mihiel, west bank of Meuse, Argonne-Meuse.	
Maj. Gen. William Lassiter, Commander 41st P.A. Brigade, Chief of Artillery, Sec-	

ond Army, 32nd Div. Vesle, St. Mihiel, Toul sector.

Maj. Gen. Hanson E. Ely, regiment, brigade and division commander, Cantigny, Soissons, Argonne-Meuse.

Maj. Gen. Edmund Wittenmyer, brigade and division commander, Argonne-Meuse, Toul sector.

Maj. John P. O'Bryan, 27th Div. Operations with British forces, St. Quentin, Cantigny.

Maj. Gen. Charles G. Morton, 25th Div. East and northeast of Verdun.

Maj. Gen. E. M. Lewis, 26th Div. Operations in Belgium and with Fourth British Army in breaking Hindenburg line.

Maj. Gen. James H. Melroe, 78th Div. Argonne-Meuse.

Maj. Gen. George B. Duncan, regiment, brigade and division commander, 77th and 82nd Divisions, Baccarat sector, Argonne-Meuse.

Staj. Gen. William Weigel, brigade of 28th Div. Vesle.

Maj. Gen. William H. Johnston, 31st Div. Argonne-Meuse, operations in Belgium.

D.S.M.'S AWARDED 28 GENERALS OF ALLIES

Twenty-eight general officers of the French, British, Italian and Belgian Armies have been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal by the A.E.F. upon instructions from the War Department. They all are officers under whom, at some time or other in the war, units of the A.E.F. have operated. The list of awards is as follows:

French—Major General de Curières de Castelnau, commanding the group of Armies of the East; Franchet d'Esperey, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armies of the Orient; Fayolle, commanding the group of Armies of Reserve; the C-in-C, Deloy, commanding the First Army; Hirschauer, commanding the Second Army; Gouraud, commanding the group of the Armies of the Flanders; Baucheron de Boissoudy, commanding the French Army of Belgium; Mangin, commanding the Fifth Army; Gerard, commanding the Eighth Army; Berthelot, commanding the French forces in the Orient; Guillaumat, commanding the Third Army; Weygand, Chief of Staff to Marshal Foch; Buat, Chief of Staff to Marshal Petain.

British—General Sir H. C. O. Plumer, commanding Second Army; General Sir W. R. Birdwood, commanding Fifth Army; General Sir H. S. Rawlinson, commanding Fourth Army; General Sir J. H. Dill, commanding Third Army; Lieutenant General Sir A. W. Currie, commanding Canadian Corps; Lieutenant General Sir H. A. Lawrence, Chief of Staff, Lieutenant General Sir H. S. Home, commanding First Army.

Belgian—Lieutenant General L. H. Ruyquy, commanding Fifth Corps; Lieutenant General J. M. A. Jacques, commanding Third Corps.

Italian—His Excellency General Pietro Badoglio, Sub Chief of Staff, Lieutenant General in command of Italian Army; Major General Scipione Scipioni, Chief of Staff; His Royal Highness Emanuele Filiberto Di Savoia, Duke of Aosta, Lieutenant general commanding the Third Army.

LEGION OF HONOR FOR 21 OFFICERS OF A.E.F.

With military impressiveness, 21 officers of the American Army were decorated with the Legion of Honor by Marshal Petain at Chaumont Tuesday morning.

To Lt. David N. Putman, the American ace, and to Maj. Edward B. Cole, it was announced, posthumous awards of the Legion of Honor have been made. Decorations of Commander of the Legion of Honor were given to Lt. Gens. Hunter Liggett and Robert L. Bullard; Maj. Gens. J. W. McAndrew, J. G. Harbord, C. P. Summerall, J. L. Hines and E. M. Lewis; Brig. Gens. M. J. Lenihan, William Mitchell and Frank Parker.

The decoration of Officer of the Legion of Honor was bestowed upon Maj. Gen. H. E. Ely, Brig. Gens. Wendell C. Neville, Campbell King, P. R. McCoy and L. R. Holbrook; Col. Robert A. Brown, Carl Lloyd and James A. Logan; Jr. Lt. Col. P. H. Clark and Robert Bacon.

Lt. James W. Wilson was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

The Legion of Honor also has been awarded the following officers of the A.E.F. who were not present at the ceremonies at Chaumont: Maj. Gen. Charles T. Menoher, Maj. Gen. B. G. Mont B. Buck, Brig. Gens. Douglas MacArthur and Albertus W. Catlin, Col. Cornelius De W. Wilcox and Lts. Charles L. Miller and Fred A. Tillman.

EVERY ARTILLERYMAN who is now, has been, or might have been THE BATTERY COMMANDER will want a copy of the book that name, by Chordell, 16 pages, 16 illustrations, \$1.00 postpaid.

— NORTH & CO., HAMILTON, O., U.S.A. — Or order from BRENTANO'S, 37 Ave. de l'Opera, Par. a. from Post Exchange or any Bookeller

OFFICERS' KHAKI SHIRTS

Furnisher to Men

A. RAGON

32 Avenue de l'Opera, Paris

Ladies' Pyjamas

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE WAR RELIEF COMMITTEE

Has opened reading, writing and rest rooms at

3 Avenue de l'Opera, Paris.

These rooms are open daily from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. and all Soldiers and Sailors of the Allied Forces are cordially welcome at all times.

The Christian Science Monitor, other publications of the Society, the Bible and the Text Book of Christian Science, "Science and Health," with "Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, will be furnished free by the Committee to any Soldier or Sailor of the Allied Armies upon request.

3 AVENUE DE L'OP

TRAINING COURSE FOR DISABLED MEN GOVERNMENT PLAN

Will Include Payment of Expenses and Continued Allotment

INSURANCE NOT AFFECTED

Ex-Soldier Will Be Given Own Choice of Occupation Under Federal Board Plan

A thorough course of training for a new occupation, made necessary by the nature of his wounds, or a course enabling him to take up his old occupation better qualified for it than when he left it to join the colors, is the Government's plan for every disabled soldier.

The disabled man himself, however, must determine whether or not he wishes to accept the Government's offer. That offer includes the paying of all his personal expenses while he is taking his training course, together with the continuance of payment to his dependents of the same allowances they received while he was in active service.

The plan also provides that, at the conclusion of his training, he will be placed in a good job, and that while he is engaged in mastering his interests he is looked after by the Government under the jurisdiction of the Federal Board for Vocational Education.

The acceptance of this aid in learning a new trade, or learning to follow the old one more successfully, in no way affects the "war risk" insurance which the disabled man is entitled to. The minute a man is cured and all fitted out to take up his work, the payment of his insurance compensation will begin. The Federal Board will follow up his work to see that he gets a square deal, and that he makes good.

To Treat Man as Civilian

In cases where a man fails to do his work efficiently, even after training, he may go back to the Federal Board for more preparation; or, if it is deemed advisable, he may be trained for an entirely new occupation.

In dealing with the disabled man, the Board—which is a civilian institution—will treat him throughout as a civilian, not as a soldier. The offer of aid, moreover, applies without regard as to how or where a man was disabled, whether in the United States or Europe. Even though a man is physically fit to return to his former occupation—for example, a legless man returning to a desk job—he may, if he desires, take a free course of training the same as any other disabled man.

The training to be offered will not be restricted to any specific vocations, but will embrace any branches of agriculture, commerce, industry, or the so-called professions. It will thus be possible for the lawyer as well as the day-laborer to fit himself to do better work in future, regardless of his disability.

'PHONE GIRLS DANCE WITH HEIR TO THRONE

Prince of Wales Visits Coblenz, Rides on and Over Rhine

The Prince of Wales visited the Third Army area last week, flew across the Rhine with an American aviator to pilot him, had dinner with Maj. Gen. Joseph T. Dickman, commanding the American Army of Occupation, took a ride on the Rhine aboard Gen. Dickman's "ship," the Proussien, visited headquarters of the Third Corps at Neuwied.

But the Prince of Wales did more than that. Dining with generals and flying over the Rhine may be all very well, but incidents of that sort were not chronicled at any great length in the letters now on their way home from the "phone girls of the A.E.F. who plug switchboards in the bridgehead.

There was no plugging switchboards Saturday night—at least no more than was necessary. The privates and non-commissioned were out in such force as the Mistress Signal Electrician would allow at the Officers' Club at Coblenz, where at a ball given in his honor, the heir to the British throne was dancing partner of Signal Corps ladies, nurses and auxiliary workers.

The Prince left Coblenz Sunday night.

USELESS PRECAUTION

"Don't see why we have to have guard mount today."

"Why not?"

"What is there to guard? Wasn't the last pair of russet shoes issued yesterday?"

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGER, AND CIRCULATION OF THE STARS AND STRIPES, PUBLISHED AT NEW YORK, N.Y., ON JANUARY 1, 1919.

1. That the name and address of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager of this publication are: The Stars and Stripes, Inc., 32 Rue Lafayette, Paris, France.

2. That the names and addresses of the owners, proprietors, stockholders, or holders of one percent or more of the total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (There are none.)

3. That the names and addresses of the persons who are in the possession of the copyright in the title of this publication are: The Stars and Stripes, Inc., 32 Rue Lafayette, Paris, France.

4. That the names and addresses of the persons who are in the possession of the copyright in the title of this publication are: The Stars and Stripes, Inc., 32 Rue Lafayette, Paris, France.

A.E.F. COMBAT DIVISIONS: WHO THEY ARE, WHAT THEY HAVE DONE, HOW TO TELL THEM

Shoulder Insignia Reflects Traditions of States and Battles

EVERY MARK HAS STORY

Cloth Patches That Served for Identification in Fight Now Proudly Preserved

Following are the combat records of 15 divisions of the A.E.F., together with a drawing and description of the insignia of each.

Distinctive insignia is now worn on the left shoulder by all members of combat divisions and by corps and army troops. During combat, the insignia assisted in identifying men of units which became mixed up, and often assisted in reforming them. It has been a factor in developing divisional spirit, and it also has its use painted on vehicles and other divisional, corps or army property.

There is an interesting story behind the adoption of every design. State traditions, early military achievements, symbolic beasts, all have furnished inspiration for the insignia. The skeleton histories of front line activity and captures are from official A.E.F. records.

Other drawings and histories will be published in later issues. The accounts of units which do not appear in numerical order here will be published later.

First Division

Regular Army: Division Headquarters arrived in France June 27, 1917. Activities: Sommeville sector, June 28 to July 1; Argonne-Meuse offensive, October 12 to 15; Argonne-Meuse offensive, October 12 to 15; Argonne-Meuse offensive, October 12 to 15.

Prisoners captured: 165 officers, 6,304 men. Total advance against resistance, 51 kilometers.

Division Insignia: Crimson figure "1" on black background. Chosen because the numeral "1" represents the number of the division and many of its subsidiary organizations. Also, as proudly claimed, because it was the "First Division in France; first in sector; first to fire a shot at the Germans; first to take a prisoner; first to capture prisoners; first to inflict casualties; first to suffer casualties; first to be cited singly in General Orders; first in the number of Division, Corps and Army Commanders and General Staff officers produced from its personnel."

In dealing with the disabled man, the Board—which is a civilian institution—will treat him throughout as a civilian, not as a soldier. The offer of aid, moreover, applies without regard as to how or where a man was disabled, whether in the United States or Europe. Even though a man is physically fit to return to his former occupation—for example, a legless man returning to a desk job—he may, if he desires, take a free course of training the same as any other disabled man.

SECOND DIVISION

Regular Army: Division Headquarters arrived in France October 26, 1917. Activities: Verdun and Toul-Troyen sectors, March 15 to May 14, 1918; sector north west of Chateau-Thierry (at most continuous heavy fighting), May 13 to July 9; Soissons sector, Marne counter-offensive, July 18 to 24; Marbache sector, August 9 to 24; St. Mihiel sector and operation, September 9 to 16; Blanc Mont sector and advance in Champagne, September 30 to October 9; Argonne-Meuse offensive, October 30 to November 11, 1918.

Prisoners captured: 228 officers, 11,738 men. Guns captured: 343 pieces of artillery, 1,350 machine guns. Total advance on front line, 60 kilometers.

Insignia: Indian head, with background, star and shield, with colors varying according to unit. Creation of a truck driver who practiced on the side of his truck with such success that the design he had drawn evolved into the insignia of the division.

Third Division

Regular Army: Division Headquarters arrived in France April 4, 1918. Activities: Chateau-Thierry sector, May 31 to July 30 (battle operations); Marne counter-offensive, July 18 to 24; Marbache sector, August 9 to 24; St. Mihiel sector and operation, September 9 to 16; Blanc Mont sector and advance in Champagne, September 30 to October 9; Argonne-Meuse offensive, October 30 to November 11, 1918.

Prisoners captured: 228 officers, 11,738 men. Guns captured: 343 pieces of artillery, 1,350 machine guns. Total advance on front line, 60 kilometers.

Insignia: Indian head, with background, star and shield, with colors varying according to unit. Creation of a truck driver who practiced on the side of his truck with such success that the design he had drawn evolved into the insignia of the division.

Fourth Division

Regular Army: Division Headquarters arrived in France May 17, 1918. Activities: Marne counter-offensive, July 18 to 24; Marbache sector, August 9 to 24; St. Mihiel sector and operation, September 9 to 16; Blanc Mont sector and advance in Champagne, September 30 to October 9; Argonne-Meuse offensive, October 30 to November 11, 1918.

Prisoners captured: 228 officers, 11,738 men. Guns captured: 343 pieces of artillery, 1,350 machine guns. Total advance on front line, 60 kilometers.

Insignia: Four green leaves of ivy superimposed upon a diamond of olive drab. The four leaves represent the number of the division.

Fifth Division

Regular Army: Arrived in France May 1, 1918. Activities: Anould sector, June 15 to July 16; St. Mihiel sector, July 16 to August 23; St. Mihiel offensive, September 11 to 17; Argonne-Meuse offensive, October 12 to 23; Ar-

gonne-Meuse offensive (second time in), October 27 to November 14. Prisoners captured: 48 officers, 2,357 men. Guns captured: 98 pieces of artillery, 802 machine guns. Total advance on front line: 29 kilometers. Insignia: Red diamond. Selected at the suggestion of Col. Chas. A. Meals—"the ace of diamonds."

Seventh Division

Regular Army: Arrived in France, August 11, 1918. Activities: Puvionelle sector, October 9 to 29; Puvionelle sector, extended, October 29 to November 11, 1918. Prisoners captured: One officer, 68 men. Guns captured: 28 machine guns. Total advance on front line, 3/4 kilometer.

Insignia: Two triangles in black on red base. Design supposed to have developed out of the numeral seven, one numeral up and the other down and reversed, making two triangles.

Twenty-Sixth Division

National Guard of New England: Arrived in France December 5, 1917. Activities: Chemin des Dames sector, February 6 to March 21, 1918; La Reine and Boucq sector, April 3 to June 28; Pas Fini sector (northwest of Chateau-Thierry), July 10 to 25 (battle operations); Soissons sector, July 18 to 24; Sazerias sector, September 8 to October 8 (St. Mihiel operation, September 12 to 14); Neptune sector (north of Verdun), October 18 to November 14 (Argonne-Meuse offensive).

Prisoners captured: 61 officers, 3,087 men. Guns captured: 16 pieces of artillery, 132 machine guns. Total advance on front line: 37 kilometers.

Insignia: Dark blue "YD" monogram superimposed on diamond of khaki cloth. The initials represent the nickname of the division, which, since its arrival overseas, has been known as the "Yankee Division."

Twenty-Seventh Division

National Guard of New York: Arrived in France May 10, 1918. Activities: East Poperinghe line, Belgium (four battalions at a time), July 9 to September 3; Dick-eubush sector, Belgium, August 24 to September 3 (operation of Viestraat); Hindenburg line, France, September 24 to October 1 (operation at Canal tunnel, Bellecourt and east, September 27 to 30); St. Souplet sector, October 12 to 20 (Selle river, October 17); Jone de Mer Bridge, October 19 to 21.

Prisoners captured: 65 officers, 2,292 men. Total advance on front line, 11 kilometers.

Insignia: Black circle with red border, with monogram N.Y.D. superimposed—New York Division—and seven red stars. The stars represent the constellation Orion and were chosen in honor of Major General O'Ryan, who has commanded the division during the last seven years.

Twenty-Eighth Division

National Guard of Pennsylvania: Arrived in France May 18, 1918. Activities: Sector southeast of Chateau-Thierry (corps reserve), June 30 to July 31 (battle operations); July 15 to 18 and July 28 to 30; Vesle sector, August 7 to September 8 (almost continuous heavy fighting); Argonne-Meuse offensive, September 26 to October 14.

Prisoners captured: 228 officers, 11,738 men. Guns captured: 343 pieces of artillery, 1,350 machine guns. Total advance on front line, 60 kilometers.

Insignia: Indian head, with background, star and shield, with colors varying according to unit. Creation of a truck driver who practiced on the side of his truck with such success that the design he had drawn evolved into the insignia of the division.

THE PARIS Y.M.C.A. HEADQUARTERS

desires to secure the addresses of all officers and men now in the Army who were formerly secretaries, whether they served at home or overseas. It is respectfully requested that all such officers and men communicate at once with

E. C. CARTER, Chief Secretary, A.E.F., Y.M.C.A., 12 Rue d'Aguesseau, PARIS, France.

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When that canny little collector, the speedometer, gathers toll, his richest hauls invariably come from

ber 9; Thiaucourt sector, October 16 to November 11. Prisoners captured: Ten officers, 911 men. Guns captured: 16 pieces of artillery, 63 machine guns. Total advance on front line: Ten kilometers. Insignia: Keystone of red cloth.

Twenty-Ninth Division

National Guard of Maryland, New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia and District of Columbia: Arrived in France June 27, 1918. Activities: Center sector, July 25 to September 22; Grand Montagne sector, north of Verdun, October 7 to 30.

Prisoners captured: 2,187 officers and men. Guns captured: 21 pieces of artillery and 250 machine guns. Total advance on front line: Seven kilometers. Insignia: Blue and gray; design copied from the Korean symbol of good luck. Colors represent union in arms of North and South.

Thirtieth Division

National Guard of North and South Carolina and Tennessee: Arrived in France May 24, 1918. Activities: C. A. 1 sector, south of Ypres, (brigaded with British), July 16 to August 17; C. A. 1 sector, August 17 to September 4; Gouy-Nauvray sector, September 23 to October 2 (battle operations); Beaurevoir sector, October 3 to 12 (battle operations); Le Cateau sector, October 16 to 20 (battle operations).

Prisoners captured: 98 officers, 3,750 men. Guns captured: 81 pieces of artillery, 426 machine guns. Total advance on front line, 29 1/2 kilometers.

Insignia: Monogram in blue, the letter "O" surrounding the letter "H," with three "X's" (Roman numerals for 30) forming the cross bar of the letter "H," all on a maroon background. The design is a tribute to Andrew Jackson, "Old Hickory."

Thirty-Second Division

National Guard of Michigan and Wisconsin: Arrived in France February 20, 1918. Activities: Alsace front, May 18 to July 21; Pismes front, July 30 to August 7 (advance from the Oureq to the Vesle); Soissons front, August 28 to September 2 (battle of Javigny); Argonne-Meuse offensive, September 30 to October 20 (operations against Kriemhilde Stellung); front east of the Meuse, Dun-sur-Meuse, November 8 to 11; Army of Occupation from November 17.

Prisoners captured: 40 officers, 2,118 men. Guns captured: 21 pieces of artillery, 190 machine guns. Total advance on front line, 36 kilometers.

Insignia: Barred arrow of red, chosen because they "shot through every line the Boche put before them."

Thirty-Third Division

National Guard of Illinois, West Vir-

ginia: Arrived in France May 24, 1918. Activities: Amiens sector (with Australians), July 21 to August 18; Verdun sector, September 9 to October 17; St. Mihiel sector, November 7 to 11. Prisoners captured: 65 officers, 2,292 men. Guns captured: 21 pieces of artillery, 190 machine guns. Total advance on front line, 36 kilometers.

Insignia: Barred arrow of red, chosen because they "shot through every line the Boche put before them."

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golia: Arrived in France May 24, 1918. Activities: Amiens sector (with Australians), July 21 to August 18; Verdun sector, September 9 to October 17; St. Mihiel sector, November 7 to 11. Prisoners captured: 65 officers, 2,292 men. Guns captured: 21 pieces of artillery, 190 machine guns. Total advance on front line, 36 kilometers.

Insignia: Yellow cross on black circle, a combination of the divisional colors, yellow chosen because it was the only color paint available in Texas when the division was assembling its equipment. The cross, long used to mark Government property, had a terrifying effect on the Philippine natives.

Thirty-Fourth Division

National Guard of Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska and North Dakota. Insignia: Black oval encircling red bovine skull, a conventionalization of the Mexican olla or water flask, the whole design reminiscent of the Camp Cody country in New Mexico where the division trained.

Thirty-Fifth Division

National Guard of Missouri and Kansas: Arrived in France May 11, 1918. Activities: North sector of Wesseling sector, Vosges (one brigade), July 1 to 27; North sector of Wesseling sector, Vosges, with Garibaldi sub-sector (under division command), July 27 to August 14; Gerardmer south sector added, August 14 to September 2; Argonne-Meuse offensive (Grange-le-Comte sector), September 21 to October 1; Somme-Dieu sector, October 15 to November 7.

Prisoners captured: 13 officers, 768 men. Guns captured: 24 pieces of artillery, 65 machine guns. Total advance on front line, 12 1/2 kilometers.

Insignia: Santa Fe cross within two circles of varying colors, the outer one divided into four arcs. The design was chosen because the old Santa Fe trail started westward from a point near the Missouri-Kansas line.

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1919

THE BEST DIVISION

Which is the best division in the American Army?

The editorial staff of this newspaper, though made up of men of almost incredible bravery, does not care to answer this question. We do not feel equal just now to a fight to the death with the entire A.E.F., minus one division. Besides, we do not know. We might venture on a rough guess as to the best five, but the selection of the fourth and fifth would be accompanied by moments of painful indecision.

If you crave an answer, however, put the question to any division and you will get one—a clear, concise answer, given without blushes and with overwhelming conviction. For divisional pride, divisional spirit, which lightened packs, shortened roads, stormed heights, killed Germans and confounded prophets, glowed throughout the A.E.F. from the days of the first trench raids.

The prophets had had misgivings. They had foreseen that, with the constant flow of officers going home to instruct, with the steady exodus of the best non-coms to the candidates' schools, with the unending procession from the line to the hospitals, the divisions would be mere shells to contain an overhauling personnel. Besides, they said, who can get worked up over an anonymous outfit? Who can burn with zeal merely by belonging to the Blank Regiments of the Blank Division? Thus spoke the prophets. And they were wrong. They were never so wrong about anything in all their lives. The divisional spirit of the A.E.F. was one of the seven wonders of the war.

So there are likely to be some violent debates back home on the merits and records of the respective divisions. Indeed, the debates have already begun. And the bewildered audiences are hereby warned that there was nothing in all the A.E.F. quite so colossal as the ignorance of one division about its neighbors.

If a division was missing from any great battle line it might be (and probably was) fighting at some distant point shoulder to shoulder with the British or French, and there going through the crisis of its history. But its American rivals invariably assumed (and hinted) that it was idly luxuriating in some cushioned rest area. When a nearby division advanced only a kilometer in a day or a week, its neighbors did not know why. They did not know how tired it was when it went in, how far it had been ordered to go, or what opposition it was meeting from the ground and the enemy in its way.

As for the division on the left—well, it was notorious for always lagging behind. A battle line as charted from the conversations overheard in the various divisions comprising it resembled nothing in the world quite so much as a flight of stairs. And a prize of one centime is hereby offered for the detection of any member (cook, corporal, colonel) of any division who ever, in the midst of a battle, admitted for one moment that the division on the left had caught up with it.

LOOKING FORWARD

When the A.E.F. gets home it will find that the old country has changed a good deal; and yet the changes have been comparatively unimportant. Underlying the new surface will still be found the basic things.

One of those things is wholesome respect for honest industry and for the fruits gained in the pursuit of it. No success not gained as the result of such industry—and its attendant thrift—is looked upon with favor by the great mass of Americans.

For the A.E.F. the problem is just this: Its members will return home with everything in their favor, everybody shouting for them, everybody willing to lend them the helping hand. But while the nation will be profoundly grateful and will manifest its gratitude in every concrete way, it will not lose its head or its sense of values. After the tumult and the shouting of the homecoming shall have died, the eyes of America will be turned, first of all, toward those members of the A.E.F. who have buckled down to work and made good as citizens even as they made good as soldiers. For them will be the real respect of the nation they served.

That being the case, it will hardly avail any man who has been secretly counting on it to play the professional old soldier when he gets back home. While the fact that he served when he did, where he did, will always be a help and a joy to him and to his country, it will never take the place of the work yet to be done.

OVER THERE

Such of the A.E.F. as has not been under fire—and probably never will be now—has often mournfully referred to its bomb-proof but none-the-less onerous existence as the Battle of Tours, or Bordeaux, or Issoudun, or whatever spot fate and G.H.Q. chose to set it down in.

It now appears that these unshelled battle-grounds are not located exclusively in France. A considerable war has been raging in the continental United States. Far from being localized within a single small portion of that area, this war has been waged wherever men in O.D. have gathered together for mobilization and training and with hopes—dissipated on a recent November 11—of seeing overseas service. It is the War of the Chevron. Shall the

A.E.F. be the only chevroned portion of the United States Army? Does not the man who remained behind, through no fault of his own, often through some special skill of his own that was needed more at home than it was in France, deserve recognition?

That is the position of the home army, or at least of its spokesmen, of whom there are legion, and who have pleaded its cause so well that a silver chevron has been awarded for home service, governed by the same regulations as is the gold one of the A.E.F.

It is not, perhaps, a problem for the A.E.F. to concern itself about. It is true, as the home chevron protagonists state, that a considerable fraction of the A.E.F. was never under fire; that the only additional menaces which much of the A.E.F. faced by coming overseas were submarines and change of climate. But isn't it worth some distinguishing mark to have spent a week or so in a rest camp coming and going?

HER SERVICE STRIPES

The A.E.F. is still at war. The A.E.F. knows it. Squads east and squads west, outpost duty on a bridgehead, soldiering all over the A.E.F. from Archangel to Bordeaux and from Rome to Southampton, earning more service stripes. Meanwhile some people over home haven't been taxing and dancing either.

It takes all kinds of men and some kinds of women to make up a real army. Read this girl's letter to a soldier:

Don't worry about me. Of course, I'm tired when I get back from the factory, and it's hard to keep awake and study from people in the bed Cross booth after supper, but I don't as had as it was. I've been made a forewoman in the plant now and I don't have the hard work with my hands, though it's pretty tough to keep the girls going sometimes, and I do miss the sun. We get up at 5:30, and after supper the booth runs until about 10.

And this girl has a soldier husband, too, but that's the only uniform in the family. She doesn't wear one—just clothes, rough clothes, not the pretty ones she used to have, but the kind that will stand unimpaired wear.

There's a great big welcome for you (she writes) and we'll go for a long walk on the Mall and have a good old-time dinner at Sam's chop house, and you'll tell me all the wonderful things you've seen. And you won't mind the few wrinkles I've got that I didn't have before, will you? They'll be my service stripes. I'm not doing too much, I'm not doing enough, for I've got to be able to look you and every doughboy and every Jackie in the eye when you get back and say, "Huddle, I was backing you up all the time."

No hands, no D.S.C.'s, but a real American girl. And there are lots—God bless 'em—backing the men up over here, and that's why the A.E.F. can stand it.

GERMANY

Many an honest German burgher, many a thrifty German husbandman, must be looking longingly to the west these days—not to America, not to England or Belgium or France, but to the banks of the German Rhine, patrolled and kept at peace by Allied troops.

For the strip of land beyond the three great bridgeheads where the soldiers of neither side may set foot is more than a neutral belt. It is the border line between order and chaos.

No one can foretell what will come out of that chaos. The world knows only that blood is running in the streets of Berlin after a 70-year interval during which people did not walk on the grass in the Tiergarten simply because it was verboten.

THE POILU PAGE

The original rule that THE STARS AND STRIPES should be written not only for but by the soldiers of the A.E.F. has been more rigidly obeyed than rules generally are. It is true that once in a great while we have printed contributions from the outside world, when they come from such men as M. Clemenceau or Rudyard Kipling, but for the most part we have regrettably but firmly declined the writings and drawings even of men and women of world-wide reputation.

The American soldiers have written and drawn this weekly of the war. American officers are not exactly barred (jest), but the great bulk of the material has come from the enlisted men—witness this editorial. As a matter of fact, the rank most heavily represented among its contributors has been and is the lowly buck—witness the next editorial.

But all rules went by the boards when our friends the poilus sent in (without return postage) enough copy to fill the page opposite. They, who have written some of the most beautiful pages in the history of man, can say what they like in our paper. Remembering full well what they did to some of the most dismaying of the German columns, we naturally opened to them those of this newspaper.

HOW ABOUT US?

The A.E.F. has no collective concern with prohibition any more than it has with freight rebates, the market price of sheet steel, or the ad valorem duty on kelp imports into Patagonia.

But when a news dispatch states that one explanation of the prohibition advocates' zeal since the A.E.F. came to France is their desire to put over prohibition before the A.E.F. gets home again, then the A.E.F. has the right to make a collective protest. For if the prohibitionists can get away with it, why cannot everybody else?

The A.E.F. represents a very fair share of the entire electorate of the United States—the electorate that picks governors, senators and presidential electors; that instructs its representatives how it wants them to vote on minimum wage and child labor laws; that helps decide whether the home town shall be wet, dry, bone dry, absolutely dry, or, "Stranger, you simply can't get a drop in the whole place." And, in the name of common honesty, is it quite fair for prohibitionists or anybody else to attempt to secure a popular vote on a decision of nation-wide import when the folks who have been fighting for the same nation are calmly, blandly, deliberately left out?

As was earlier remarked, the A.E.F. has no collective concern with prohibition. But it at least ought to have the chance to express its will—it ought at least to be present, if only as a guard of honor, when the water wagon begins its solemn triumphal procession along the Lincoln highway.

The Army's Poets

UP WITH THE RATONS

Hovering of darkness and coverd of dawn—
Up with the rations, when the boys have gone!
Creaking and creaking the ladders rattle on—
Up with the rations—but the roads are gone!

"Which is the road to take?"
"How many miles to make?"
Never a nerve to shake—
On with the game!

Shriek of the whirling shell,
Bursting with flares of hell,
Lighting the road with hell,
Thank it the same!

Crooning of airplanes, hovering o'er you—
(Mind you, the Infantry made it before you!)

"Come, build this bridge again—
Cut through this line of grain—
Work and forget the rain—
Hurry those men!"

"Here, take this overcoat;
Cover that wounded bloke,
Pull it around his throat—
He's kickin' in!"

How the mud oozes and clings to the ration cart,
Clings the rime of the tires till they hold!
How the mules fret at the load when the wagons
start
Stretching the traces from lashes that scold!

"God! What a fierce barrage!
There goes a team at large!
Where is that transport surge?
Finding a hole?"

Never a chance to run for cover,
This is the way he puts them over—

"Bring on that set of spurs!
Pull off them murdered mares!
Hit on two other pairs—
And fix that pole!"

"Now—one at a crack as I give you the sign,
Dig into her ribs and shoot for the line!
Or find yourself drivin' a limber in hell
And ball up my dope on the drops of the shell!"

Close enough now, for a shot from a gunner's nest
To warn you that Fritz is sniping out there—
Close enough now, for a whisper to give you rest
To last you a while with never a care!

"Sit! Your rations are delivered!"

Oh, it's welcome to the dawn, lad,
When the night is long,
For here's an empty cart, lad,
That sings a lively song!

Who would be part of the transport on a far
flung battle line,
With never a thrill of battle, with never a tip
to whine?

But, oh, there's a song in a limber
That stirs to the blood, my lad,
And swinging along with the rations
Is never one-half so bad.
For the glare and the gleam of a starshell
And a drummer's ray "red-dad"
Hold enough for the life of a soldier
For the blood of a nifty chap
And a lad lives close to his God, my lad,
And, in his heart, is true,
For it takes a person of parts, my lad,
To get the rations through!
J. Palmer Cumming, R.S.S., 305th Inf.

THE DOUGHBOYS OF ARGONNE

While "Stuttering Auntie" chattered through the
forest of Argonne,
And hanging mists fought back the light of day,
They joked about the speed of the barrage that
fed them on
And wondered if the tanks would find the way.

The mortar shells in front of them, the shrapnel
burst above,
Their comrades sinking quietly to the ground,
The thought of duty held them and they felt,
nor hate, nor love,
But bravely fought, and won and held their
ground.

They rested on the hillside as the evening shadows
grew,
And "Stuttering Auntie" chattered on ahead,
And he who'd lost his bunkie, feeling just a
little blue,
Crawled round on hands and knees to find his
dead.

And some will travel homeward to the bright
land of their land,
And some will sleep upon the ground they won,
But, while we cherish freedom in the nations of
the earth
We won't forget "The Doughboys of Argonne."
T. K.

TO THE NON-COMBATANT

"To have been here doing anything is wonderful."
These are the words he said,
Our Commander-in-Chief.
And can you think the words he tolled in vain,
Because you did not face the lead,
The shrapnel's hissing burst,
Fight in that place accurst,
For time however brief?

Ah, no! Your work is done and nobly done,
A necessary you were in the machine.
Your work, it had to be.
The world, it knows your toil was not in vain,
Although a humble task, no work is mean
With liberty at stake;
Each must the first task take,
Would he be really free.

"To have been here doing anything is wonderful."
You have been privileged in your task,
And to have had the chance
Not to have let your country call in vain;
No more, we know, a word can ask
Than that each one do his part,
With all his soul and heart,
As you have done in France.
W. B., Rainbow Division.

SONNET—1918

What is this yellow swarm so swiftly sprung
From out a thousand towns that yesterday
Did teem with peaceful work and love and play?
What comes this host of quiet folk here slung
The tyrant threatened France, and they rose
Against his host long skilled and bred in war.
His host—none such the world had seen before—
Met them and thrust them before their blows.
And now they're turning back, and glad it's done,
Back to the thousand cities' peaceful joys.
Look at these warriors who have tamed the Hun;
Ourselves went they're much bloodier noise?
Ah, no! For mothers, sweetest, every one
Doth sigh: they're only smiling, homesick boys.
Miles J. Breuer, 1st Lt., M.C.

CHOW CALL

Kinder funny how a fellow
May be feelin' awful blue,
Like the world has gone to thunder,
Same as I have felt, an' you;
When he hasn't had a chow call,
Or is broke, an' tired, an' all,
But a smile enlivens his visage
When he hears that old chow call.

In the mornin', when our bugler,
Wakes us with his darn right call,
We get sore enough to eat him
An' his horn an' all.
When he blows for drill an' 'sembly,
Seems to us he's mighty small;
But we love him like a brother,
When he plays that old chow call.

Cease your singin', Sirens' voices:
Pipes of Pan, cut out your snail;
For attention, you aren't in it
When our bugler plays chow call.
Rather, than be Paderewski,
Or Chopin, who looms up tall,
Would I be the unknown genius
Who composed that old chow call.

Maybe you ain't got a bugle,
Use a Japnese gong high-ball.
Well, you'll find out what you're missin',
When you hear that old chow call.
I should like to sing its praises,
Till from sheer fatigue I fall—
But just now I can't be bothered
For I hear that old chow call.
Guy H. Taylor, 165th Aero Squadron,
December 17, 1918.

TO M.L.D.

I've been eaten up by cooties,
And I've bathed in Flanders mud.
I've ducked old Jerry's minnies
And awaited many a dud.

I've had my joy and sorrow
And pleasures tres beaucoup.
But I'm waiting for the mornin'
When I'll be back with you.

That day has long been coming,
But now will not at just the right time.
The thought has kept me humming
Songs of Love to you, my dear.
William F. Germain, S.S.D.



Buck (late of the A.E.F.): "That's nothing, I was one myself."

IS THIS CAP YOUR SIZE?

Once upon a time there was a Scandinavian who wrote a play called "The Deluge." It dealt with life on the Mississippi, and in its three acts showed a strange, chance cluster of human beings penned in a basement café by a river flood, whose waters rose ominously higher and higher. A con man, a laborer, a street walker, a preacher, an idler, a society woman—all were held together in that little room, and, in the face of the common danger, they became one and all, simple, generous, co-operative human beings. All their differences disappeared, all that had been cowardly and mean and selfish and petty in each of them vanished—while the danger lasted. While the danger lasted. When it passed, and the waters subsided, they went their several ways, the pure spirit, the generous impulses of the hour of danger forgotten, lost, as wasted as if it had never been.

Those who had read "The Deluge," or witnessed it in the theater back home, saw it roasting more than once in the great crises of the Ourcq and the Argonne.

The curtain rises on a dismal, stormy night in one of those battles. The scene is the foul, evil-smelling little barn used as headquarters for a major commanding one of the supporting battalions, crouched waiting not far from the crests of Exermont.

It is raining. There has been little else except rain and mist these many days, and the whole tortured Argonne countryside is like one lake of ugly mud. In all the dug-outs and shelters the men are trying to sleep. The Boche is keeping up a peevish, desultory fire, and now and again a shell smashes down in their midst. It doesn't bother them much. Nothing bothers you much when you are very tired. You get pretty tired after four months of steady fighting.

Two strays, fugitives from some forestry outfit determined to see the front if they had to desert to get there, grope their way to the nearest glimmer of light and, so groping, blunder into battalion headquarters. They are drenched and hungry and without blankets. They are too weary for discretion, and, after having lied with skill and enthusiasm to a thousand M.P.'s, they blurt out their real story as they stand there shivering in the spluttering candle light. The major, with an

uncasy feeling that he ought to be severe with them, grins and divides with them the store of bread and jam waiting for him. Though it is his first meal that day, he has not felt quite comfortable about that jam, anyway. No one else in the battalion had jam.

Afterward, with the promise that they will have troubles enough when the battalion moves forward, he gives each of them one of his three blankets and tells them to make room for themselves on the floor by the process of shoving the sleeping orderly into the corner. The orderly, thoroughly aroused, rends the air with his disapproval and invites the two strays to divide all outdoors between them. The major interposes.

"Your brother's up in the line, isn't he, Brown?"

"Yes, sir."

"Lying in an open foxhole now, I guess?"

"I guess so, sir."

"Very likely hasn't had anything to eat today?"

"Guess yesterday, either."

"Guess you'd better shut up, hadn't you, Brown?"

A pause.

"I guess I had, major. Here buddies, here's another blanket. It's full of cooties, but what isn't? Good night."

While the fragrant breeze is buzzing with the snores of the strays, one of them lying with his head pillowed comfortably on the orderly's stomach.

Six weeks elapse. The scene changes. Although our friend the major reappears, it cannot be said, however, that the characters remain the same. The setting is now a beautiful German hotel, of which the myriad windows look down on the tranquil Rhine. The same major is now seen furiously pacing the riverside verandah, fuming to himself and just waiting till he can lay his hands on the billeting officer.

"What do you mean by it?" he bursts out when that much badgered individual arrives breathless at last. "My room has no bath attached to it. The next room, the very next room, has a bath attached. That room!"

and here the voice rises to a crescendo of righteous indignation—"that room has been assigned to a man who is only a captain!"

At the end of the run they automatically unloaded themselves on to a conveyor belt which ran down the entire length of the chow house. The length of this building may be computed from the fact that it took six paper mill whistles to relay the mess call from the kitchen to the farther end, and the curvature of the earth had to be considered in designing the machinery to carry the belt.

Owing to the perfection of the machinery, the only working force in the hot cake room consisted of a crew of 60 armed with gallon cans who kept the bearings oiled, and 100 machine tenders in the power house, the size of which may be estimated from the fact that six weeks were required for the building of the concrete foundations for the engines.

While the cakes were baking, I sat on a high platform, my eye constantly on a huge board before me which carried 76 indicators on which I read at all times the exact operation of every part of the machinery. This was rather an automatic way of baking hot cakes, but as no hand touched them from the time the batter was prepared in the heater room till the completed product was spread from the conveyor belt in the mess hall, I consider myself as being the one who did the baking, and wish to enter the cadet.

I am not particular about conditions, but would suggest the following: No remarks from the gallery; no coaching from the side lines; winner take the gate receipts and loser eat the hot cakes.

GUINO J. FREUND, Q.M.C.

BONSOIR, MONSIEUR

To the Editor of the STARS AND STRIPES:—
Would be grateful if you would publish the following in your paper:

There are several men in the A.E.F. with the same name as mine. I would appreciate any communication received from any one of them.

1st Sgt. AUSTIN P. GOODNIGHT,
B Co., 5th Bn., Con. Camp, A.P.O. 758.

A LETTER TO DAD

To the Editor of the STARS AND STRIPES:—
Your Father's Day no doubt brought out some interesting matter in the form of letters to Dad. I am enclosing herewith a letter from a boy of German parentage to his Dad. It reads good, I believe, and thinking some other readers of THE STARS AND STRIPES might enjoy it, I secured permission to send it on to you. You may use it for publication if you so desire.
Yours,
CHARLES H. GRASSER, 2nd Lt., S.C.

France, November 23 1918.

Dear Dad: This is the first letter that I have written to you in years. Seems that I always have only enough dope for one letter, and it was sort of right to send it to Mother. However, this is Father's Day in the A.E.F. and we all promised to write a letter to Dad. So here goes.
Do you know, I think the Old Gals back home instigated the whole affair for the purpose of receiving at least one letter from the boys over here. Guess it was rather tough to have to depend on the ladies to drop a few lines of the news such as they felt willing to hand out. A kind of crawling to pick up the crumbs dropped by the chosen few. Of course we never thought of it in that light, so don't blame you a bit for starting a little propaganda in your own favor. Things have been going just fine with me, Dad. Lots of fun mixed in with our work, and lots of interesting work, too.

It seems the joke is on the folks back home. Understand that you celebrated the armistice several days before it was signed. To give you the dope straight it was signed at 5 o'clock on the morning of November 11. Of course I didn't hand the Kaiser the pen or anything like that. But you can bank on this being the straight dope. I didn't fire the last shot, either. But it was fired at 10:59 the same morning.

Dad, our friends sure did spoil this country plenty days before it was signed. To give you the dope straight it was signed at 5 o'clock on the morning of November 11. Of course I didn't hand the Kaiser the pen or anything like that. But you can bank on this being the straight dope. I didn't fire the last shot, either. But it was fired at 10:59 the same morning.

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Well, Dad, I suppose est finie, and we are all home back home now. We'll have a good old fashioned blow-out when we all get together, and I will keep their division in the line. The 3rd Division, Q.M., for instance, kept a ration dump just outside of Montfaucon, directly in the rear of the Infantry reserve trenches, and had casualties every day.

The one and only branch of the service that has any right to swank for ensuring the most hardships is the doughboys—and they don't say anything.

S.O.S.

To the Editor of the STARS AND STRIPES:—
Being a member of the S.O.S., I have keenly enjoyed the running comments and quips made at the expense of that branch of the service. I have listened the longest and laughed the loudest from the fact that the folks who brayed the loudest were combatant officers who never saw front line service.

Recently I was entertained by a group of aviators, dressed in regulation awnaw, who pulled a barber and some of "our dining" for "Pull Down Your Service Flag, You Son of the S.O.S." This was sung in a public place. After inquiring as to how long they had been in France, I received the reply that they had arrived in October, and had not made any flights at the front.

The reason this is entertainment for me is that, until October 20, I had been a member of the 3rd Division and had seen front line service until being commissioned in the Q.M.C. I have seen Q.M. officers work day and night, while under severe fire, in order to keep their division in the line. The 3rd Division, Q.M., for instance, kept a ration dump just outside of Montfaucon, directly in the rear of the Infantry reserve trenches, and had casualties every day.

The one and only branch of the service that has any right to swank for ensuring the most hardships is the doughboys—and they don't say anything.

Q.M. OFFICER.

AUX AMERICAINS AVEC LES COMPLIMENTS DE TOUS LES POILUS

ADVICE FROM AN
OLDER BROTHER

(For Use in the Next War)

Little brother of America, I love and admire thee. Thou art brave and hast fought admirably. But thou art reckless and thou neglectest sometimes thy comfort and thy security.

Certainly it is simpler to feed thy fire with the planks of thy modest shelter for the day than to fetch wood from a distance. But what will they say, comrades 'who follow thee, and what wilt thou say, thou, when thou returnest to find this cantonment in ruins?

Design thyself to a continued and far-seeing effort. It is as meritorious as the exaltation of battle. War, like peace, is one long patience. Care well for thyself. Care well for thy belly. Care for thy feet. Why dost thou not grease thy new shoes when they are given thee? Assuredly they would be less chie, but all the more supple and durable. They would not hurt as they often do. Care for thy belly. Since thou drinkest much water, why dost thou not add a few drops of alcohol or mint or tincture of iodine? Thou couldst find it good. And above all, O little brother of America, try to be more economical. Thou knowest that thy country is rich and prodigality doth not fright thee. But perhaps thou art wrong. Throw not away thy equipment before a forced march in the expectation that another will be given unto thee at the end of thy journey. And if thou wishest, when in a rest area, to



find that wine which thou rightly lovest so much, thou must not break out bottles nor little vials of wine. O terrible brother whom we love with all our heart.

And if thou art bored, our farsighted administration offers thee thousands of occasions to make merry at its expense. Our immeasurable love of red tape is an inexhaustible source of amusement for thee. It would make a man who was dying of ennui burst with laughter. Think often thereon and speak about it to amuse thy comrades. The inaccessible compartments which separate all our various services in the same office are sufficient also to put to rout the worst cares. But since thou art indulgent, thou wilt maintain that the compartments are good and thou wilt sustain thy reasoning in demonstrating that with them France has never flinched before the tempest. Brother of America, so good, so generous, I admire and love thee.

GETTING A ROOM

Try This Scheme the Next Time Everything Is "Complete"

When you arrive in a place your first thought, I suppose, is to find a room and get a bite to eat. But that isn't always easy. You have to figure on the attitude of people who have been lodging soldiers for more than four years and who want a little legitimate rest.

First, ask a shopkeeper in the locality for the names of several people who might be able to rent you a room, and go to one of the addresses indicated. Say to the person who opens the door for you, wiping your feet on the doormat all the time, "Madame, I am looking for a room. I have the honor of speaking?" In the country our good people have a habit of being a bit suspicious. Your careful scraping of your feet on the mat, in denoting a certain education, will calm



these instinctive scruples, and furthermore the lady will be flattered that a soldier coming from way over the seas should know her name. "This is what I want, Madame. On behalf of myself and two other friends, I am looking for a suite of three communicating rooms, with electric light and overlooking the street."

"Three rooms! And three communicating rooms! Good Lord, no! My dear sir, you can't get them here. Why, imagine—all I have is one poor little room, and then that has no electric light, and then—"

"Ah, that's too bad!" Then suddenly, seeming to obey another impulse, she should add, "At any rate, Madame, would you please be good enough to cook me up some calves' brains with browned butter and chopped herbs?"

"Calves' brains with browned butter! But where am I to find such a thing, my dear sir? We aren't fed here the way they are in the city. Now, if it were fried eggs, that would be a different thing. . . but calves' brains . . . calves' brains with browned butter . . . and with chopped herbs. . ."

"All right. Fried eggs. That's a good idea. The idea never occurred to me, and imagine, it was you who thought of it. As for the room, would you let me go up and look at it, for I think my friends will be able to find one somewhere else? It has a window, hasn't it?"

"Oh, that it has . . . and then it's good and clean . . . and then . . ."

The thing's done. You will get the room you want and two good fresh eggs which will hold you up until meal time. But our good countryfolk are so constituted that if, in the first place, instead of asking for three rooms and calves' brains with browned butter, you had asked directly for one room and two eggs, you would have got neither.



THIS page breaks all precedents of THE STARS AND STRIPES because it was not written by American soldiers. Every word of it comes from our friends the poilus. It was assembled and sent to us by the staff of that celebrated trench paper, "Le Rire aux Eclats" (which means "Explosions of Laughter" or "Laughter Amid the Explosions," just as you prefer).

"Le Rire aux Eclats" is the gay little journal produced from time to time by the famous 74th Division of French Infantry, veterans of Verdun, Soissons, the Thiescourt Massive and the Aisne, who fought shoulder to shoulder with us in the Argonne offensive in November and are commanded by General de Lardemelle, recently promoted Divisionnaire.

WHAT THE POILUS THINK—

Of President Wilson

The Germans used to laugh at the notes sent by President Wilson. They did not spare him their jokes or sarcasms. In their heavy gaiety the Boches neglected to foresee one thing: That the President, determined to have his notes paid, would send, armed to the teeth, two million collectors.—GANNUSKAU, Cdt. of Chasseurs.

I have often noticed that the names of great men end in N. Note the three greatest American Presidents—Washington, Lincoln, Wilson. And who was the greatest French genius of recent ages? Not Napoleon?—Cpl. MONMAYRON.

We who have fought, suffered and won guard in our hearts an infinite gratitude for President Wilson. Isn't it he who, in a great measure, discovered the famous machine for suspending . . . hostilities?—Sgt. MARTIN LEON.

Although smooth-shaven, President Wilson has the tendency of the poilu. Uncle Sam can be proud of his nephew.—N. B. Machine Gunner.

The great triumph of President Wilson will prove to have been the enlisting of millions and millions of beings in the cause of the war in thought and heart before enlisting them in actuality.—2nd Lt. X.

It is to fertile and generous America that ten million French—so say statistics—have owed their daily bread for more than a year. It absorbed in Right and Justice the violence of red tape, an idealist, in the presence of the above figures it must be admitted that he does not seem entirely without interest in material considerations.—JEN DMOX.

What do I think of him? I can't do any more than say my wife is expecting someone. If it's a boy, we'll call him Wilson.—Pvt. DUMONDREY.

AVIS

We offer free of charge to the first 50 American soldiers who send us a request, a complete collection of all the numbers of the RIRE AUX ECLATS which have appeared to date. Address: M. Devries, Editor of the RIRE AUX ECLATS, 74me Division d'Infanterie, Secteur Postal 135.



ON THE COLORADO FRONT

Did you know, O Comrades in Arms, that the idea of publishing newspapers at the front in the midst of thousands of obstacles is of American origin—or almost. Judge for yourselves.

In the Colorado desert, where it is usually 95 in the shade, one of your fellow countrymen edits a paper, "The Imperial Press," of which he is himself business manager, editor-in-chief, typesetter, proofreader, etc. This valiant publication appears as regularly as the cyclones will permit. From time to time a storm comes along and carries off everything, leaving a chaos of stones, broken cactus, snakes, tarantulas and scorpions.

The persevering publisher who has passed his time during the tempest in his cyclone cellar is not the least discouraged by so small a matter. He has his building up again, cleans his presses and recomposes. What we see, dear comrades, that we have invented nothing new.

PITY THE POOR MARSHAL

I don't know how they do in the American Army, but in ours it's this way. The poilus of the various regiments have their evening mess about 5 o'clock. Very good. In the various headquarters services the privates and lower non-coms don't eat before 6. The other non-coms dine at 6:30. When 7 o'clock strikes, the officers sit down to table. But at the Colonel's Popote, they aren't served before 7:30.

Finally, the General does not commence his dinner before 8. And we wonder, not without a certain anguish, until what unearthly hour poor Marshal Etain and Foch must have to wait to satisfy their appetites.

PAS SAMMY

On your arrival they want to nickname you Amex. And later, Sammy was preferred, but it had to be renounced, because it did not suit you. Then the word Yanks was coined, but that name did not seem to go either. But what are we going to call you, then? What nickname can we give you? None is necessary. We can call you simply and purely by your heroic and generous name, Americans.

THE LOST SUIT
OF PVT. X, A.E.F.

(He Wanted to Fight)

The case of American soldiers who came to France to fight and who arrived after the suspension of hostilities raises a curious legal question. In tearing citizens from the peaceable joys of their families and business, the American Government said to them in substance as follows: "The honor and interest of the country demand that you go fight against the Central Powers. Depart, my children, and may God protect you." And the valiant citizens accepting with a generous heart the tax of blood demanded of them by the country, the agreement became legally binding between them and their government. But the armistice intervening impeded the contract in spirit and fact. Beginning with that date, in fact, the American Government was no longer capable of letting its thousands and



thousands of men fight, who had come for that purpose. And that's where the problem arises.

Imagine one of them suing the state for damages and interest, and basing his claim as follows:

"Whereas the plaintiff consented to leave his wife to whom he is attached by infinite love, only to fight the Germans on the field of battle;

"Whereas the moral suffering caused him by this separation and the harm done his business might have been compensated in part by the glory he might have won on the battlefield fighting the enemy of his country and by the obtaining of stripes and decorations;

"Whereas it is not denied by the defendant that the plaintiff landed in France the day before the signing of the armistice;

"Whereas it is the duty of the state to compensate the plaintiff for not executing the clauses of the verbal contract as well as for the mental and material damage caused him by their non-execution;

"Herein, for these motives, may it please the high court to award to Mr. X the sum of \$25,000 damages and interest."

And to this plea, imagine the State's Attorney answering:

"Whereas the suspension of hostilities was caused by the German Empire and not by the United States, who decline all responsibility for it;

"Whereas the signature of the armistice followed the arrival in France of the Plaintiff, whereby it follows that he ran

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A POILU
(three years in the trenches)

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Address all communications to
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the risk for seven days of being torpedoed by enemy submarines;

"Whereas, judging from the prodigious imagination of the Plaintiff as witnessed in his plea, it is justifiable to believe that he will exploit to the limit the unheard of dangers he ran during the seven days and eight nights of this voyage;

"Whereas under any other circumstances a trip to France would have cost him hundreds of dollars, while the expenses of travel, lodging, clothes, etc. have been generously assumed by the government in this instance;

"Whereas in spite of the incontestable suffering he felt in being separated from his wife this was more than made up for by the pleasure of being rid, during an equal period, of his mother-in-law;

"For these reasons, the court is requested to reject the demand of Mr. X and charge him the costs of the present procedure."

A L'AMERICAINE

The day of the signing of the armistice in Paris. Indescribable enthusiasm on the boulevards. A pleasant young American soldier is posted in front of the entrance of the Café de la Paix.

Every time a pretty girl tries to go in or out he blocks the passage, like a good sentinel, and says, with a charming foreign accent, "War tax, please; kiss me." The girls thus singled out carried out their part in good grace. Doubtless, it was the first time they had ever taken pleasure in paying a war tax.

Can any one say that the American soldier lacks qualities of decision and a certain practical spirit?

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One of the few amusements at the front is watching shots of the anti-aircraft artillery at the Boche planes which cross the lines. Every one, his nose in the air, has his little say. "Ah!

Here's coming over this way! . . . Just imagine, buried in our dugouts and billets, isolate from the outside world, we would have invariably missed this one enjoyment if it were not prescribed by military authority that the bugle should sound to warn us immediately. You will admit, dear comrades, that our chiefs gave here an eloquent proof of their solicitude for our welfare.

FINI
Here we are, dear comrades, at the end of the page written in your honor. Will it please you? We hope so, with all our heart. Allow us to add these few last lines which may bring in a few extra bank notes for you. That certainly won't do any harm.

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Time in its travels discloses
Plays that the fans may have missed;
Brain work that led to the winning;
Errors that we should have missed.

A.E.F. INVITES ALLIES TO GREAT OLYMPIC GAMES

But Time, as it tells us the story
Of those who have played in the Game,
Enhances for winners the glory,
And softens for others the shame.

SUPER-OLYMPIC GAMES TO BE HELD IN PARIS IN SPRING

Twenty-One Nations Asked to Compete by C-in-C. of A.E.F.

FRENCH APPROVE OF PLAN

Monster Stadium at Colombes to Be Scene of Greatest Athletic Meet in History

The greatest Olympic meet the world has ever seen will be held in Paris in May or June.

With the sanction of the French, the Commander-in-Chief of the A.E.F. has issued an invitation to the 21 nations associated with the United States in the war to take part in an athletic tournament unique in the annals of sport.

Not only will the coming games take first rank in importance athletically, but they will further strengthen the bonds of understanding between the A.E.F. and their comrades in arms, and be a fitting close to the greatest military struggle of modern times. They are open to any officer or man who took part in the war.

No financial obligation is imposed upon the armies of the Allies invited to participate, as the American Army, acting as host, is prepared to pay all expenses in co-operation with the various welfare agencies operating with it.

To Use Colombes Stadium

Arrangements have been made with the National Racing Club of France for the use of the Colombes Stadium, 14 kilometers from Paris, the site of the 1900 Olympic games. The stadium will be placed in first-class condition and, with its excellent running track and several playing fields suitable for baseball and football, will be an ideal spot to hold the games. The grandstand has a seating capacity of 26,000. Dressing rooms are also available.

It is probable that a small Games Committee, selected by the Chief Athletic Officer of the American Army, will be the responsible agency for all matters connected with the games. It is expected that the committee will invite the various armies to designate two delegates from each to sit as an advisory council in giving advice and assistance in matters of selection of events, appointment of officers and other general matters. The committee will also be responsible for the winning athletes have already been provided for and will be of artistic merit and symbolic design. It is expected that, in addition, team trophies will be presented.

General Pershing's Letter

General Pershing's letter inviting the French to participate in the tournament was as follows:

The officers and men of the American Expeditionary Forces, being kindly representative of the splendid relations which exist among those who have fought and are now fighting for the common cause, and which, in the present instance, have so happily developed into such deep feelings of mutual respect and comradeship, are anxious to preserve and strengthen this relationship in every way possible.

Now that active military operations have ceased, the time has come when it is more conducive to this end than to further, in friendly competition on the field of sport, representatives of the armies of each of the nations which have so bravely and so gallantly fought together in the most strenuous struggle of modern times.

Accordingly, they have decided to organize an inter-Allied athletic meeting, to be held in the Colombes Stadium, Paris, during the month of May or June, 1919, in which the officers and men of all of these armies shall be eligible to take part.

As the Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces, I have the honor, therefore, to invite, through you as my Commander-in-Chief, the officers and men of the armies of France to participate in these contests and to express the earnest hope that many of them may do so, so that the ties of the much cherished spirit of comradeship which have sprung from the gallant joint effort of our forces on the battlefield may thus be even more closely cemented.

Similar letters were addressed to the other 20 nations associated with the United States in the war.

YANK BOXERS WILL TOUR SUNNY ITALY

News Causes Excitement Among Italians in the A.E.F.

The plumpest little plum that has fallen off the boxing tree this winter comes in the announcement that ten representatives of the American army are to be sent to the land of the Caesars to oppose the best boxers of the Italian army. It came in a wire to the Y.M.C.A.'s Department of Athletics from Bologna, Italy, last week, and, briefly, it provides the chance for a tour of some of the leading Italian cities, Bologna, Milan and Rome, by ten of the best mitt artists that can be selected.

The matter of selection is left in the hands of Jimmie Bronson, former lightweight of Joplin, Mo., and known throughout the middle west as a successful promoter. He is the presiding genius of the bouts that are staged so successfully at the Palais de Glace.

Bronson will keep an eye on all the lads that appear at his evening shows to see if special talent is manifest, but he has declared that he wants the pick of the whole A.E.F. and that if necessary he will travel several hundred kilometers to locate the right men. The date of the trip is unsettled, but the team will probably be selected within two weeks.

Needless to say, the announcement struck the bullseye with every Italian in the uniform of Uncle Sam now in France.

SEVEN TEAMS TO FIGHT IT OUT IN A.E.F. FINALS

G.H.Q. has amended the regulations under which the A.E.F. championships are to be conducted, permitting G.H.Q. at Chaumont and the District of Paris to each have a team entered in the finals of all team events, in addition to the two teams that will represent the S.O.S. and one each from the First, Second and Third Armies.

These teams will be All-Star aggregations picked from the entire personnel of the Army or S.O.S., but will be those winning the championship of the different Armies or the S.O.S.

"Doing anything for your itch?"
"Yes, scratching it."

PAST OLYMPIC GAMES

1896—Athens, Greece.
1900—Paris, France.
1904—St. Louis, U.S.A.
1906—Athens, Greece.
1908—London, England.
1912—Stockholm, Sweden.

WHOLE A.E.F. GOES IN FOR ATHLETICS

Army Program and Olympic Games Hold Interest of All Ranks

General Order 241, issued at G.H.Q., Chaumont, and detailed in last week's THE STARS AND STRIPES, providing for the new enlarged army athletic program, has transformed the A.E.F. into a veritable beehive of athletic industry. From all over France, from Bordeaux to far-off Coblenz, where the crack of the bat is now no strange sound in the land of the ex-Kaiser, and from the Mediterranean to Belgium, there are things doing that would keep a young army of sporting editors busy, did they have the sporting pages to fill.

Close on the heels of the general order which prescribes this vast athletic program for the whole A.E.F., has come General Pershing's letter inviting the 21 Allied nations to a Super-Olympic, an inter-Allied military athletic meet, some time in May or June. The promise of many of these nations that they will enter teams has already been secured.

Can the U.S. Retain Its Laurels?

Now there are two great questions in the minds of every member of the A.E.F. Can his particular division, or share in the glory of any of the A.E.F. championships? And can the U. S. Army retain the prestige won by former American athletes in the Olympic games of the last generation?

These are questions of all-absorbing interest and promise an era of sport and enthusiasm for the nearly two million members of the A.E.F. now in France that has never been equaled anywhere, for a similar length of time, in the history of world athletics.

The welfare agencies operating with the army are similarly on the qui vive in facing the big opportunity which is before them. The terms of G.O. 241 places upon the Y.M.C.A. in particular a heavy responsibility and a golden opportunity to render real service.

Paragraph 4 of the order reads:—
The Y.M.C.A., with the approval of the Commander-in-Chief, has organized a Department of Athletics and is prepared to give every assistance in the development of general athletics and the arrangement and management of competitions between military units. It has a large number of specially trained physical directors with wide experience in mass play and in other athletic activities now in its ranks in France. It has also a large number of the staff of each division and separate unit, and will be designated in orders as Divisional (or Unit) Athletic Director and, under supervision of Division Athletic Director, will be charged with the responsibility for the arrangement, management and general conduct of athletic activities throughout the unit.

Army of Athletic Directors Busy

The Y.M.C.A. now has 325 physical directors with the A.E.F., touching every important area where American troops are quartered from the southern and western extremes of France into Germany on the east and Belgium on the north. Already 109 particularly qualified men have been named Divisional Athletic Directors under the terms of G.O. 241. Army, Regional and Corps men have also been appointed and are actively at work.

It has distributed already, through its Department of Athletics, \$500,000 worth of athletic supplies to members of the A.E.F. in anticipation of the fact that this general order would put upon it, the Association has made provision for its entire 1919 outlay of athletic goods, and has been advised by cable from its New York agents that this entire stock valued at \$1,200,000 is now being loaded on ships in America and will all be on its way to France on or before January 21.

An appropriation has been made by the Association for all the individual prizes to be given in the A.E.F. championship and also in the inter-Allied Olympic games, more than 2,000 in all, as individual members of winning teams are also to receive personal prizes.

The other welfare agencies operating in France, in connection with these two big athletic events now scheduled for the A.E.F., are also included in the order in the following paragraph:—

In carrying out the work outlined in this order, the Y.M.C.A. will seek the participation and assistance of the personnel of the other auxiliary welfare agencies in such way as to obtain the maximum efficiency and results.

BOUTS AT G.H.Q.

Staid and dignified General Headquarters laid aside its dignity Friday night and assembled en masse in the Y.M.C.A. Auditorium when boxing made its official debut in Chaumont. General Staff officers mingled with buck privates and between bouts, while the 48 piece band of the Master Musicians and Musicians School made the rafters rattle, were carried back to fistic battles of their college days.

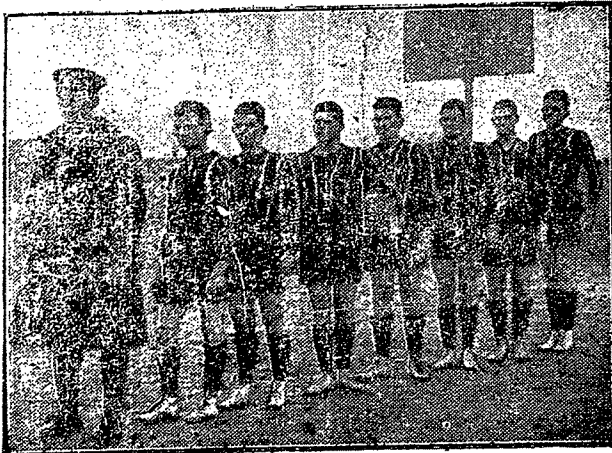
Five top-notch contests of the "knock-him-down and take-him-away" variety were on the program. Herb Lewis, P.G.M., who confessed Massachusetts was his home, and Tom Connolly, Repair Shop, another "Brommer," opened the show. When they finished mopping each other up the referees called the bout a draw.

Sgt. Joe Sharp and Jimmy Sipes, members Co. C, fought a three round draw. The bout between Henry Strohmeyer, Co. C, and A. J. Dietrich, Co. H, 29th Engineers, terminated in the second round when Strohmeyer fouled and was ruled out.

In the semi-finals, Herbert Green, P.Q.M., and Kid Dayton, 186th Aero Squadron, gave an exhibition of good, clean boxing which ended without a decision. "Baldy" Bigelow, Co. C, and Harry Rose, Co. H, 29th Engineers, fought four rounds in the final match, Bigelow winning.

Col. Wait C. Johnson, Chief Athletic Officer of the A.E.F. has appointed Lieutenant Allan H. Muhr Athletic Officer for the District of Paris.

TOURING THE BRITISH FRONT



In response to an official request from the British Army authorities, the basketball team of the 143rd Field Artillery is making a tour of the British area with the Only Acceptance Park free in order to demonstrate how the great American game of basketball is played. The team is under the official direction of Captain Fred C. Thompson, former National All-Around Amateur Athletic Champion, the California lad who a few years ago astonished sport critics by breaking the records of Martin Sheridan and Jim Thorpe. It has been stationed at Bordeaux, and in its stay there, and during its play for the divisional championship in California last fall and winter, it won fifty-two games without meeting defeat. Both teams were entirely equipped by the Y.M.C.A., and the tour is under the management of C. B. Jamison, one of the Association's physical directors.

Left to right the men in the picture are: Captain Fred C. Thompson, Bernard G. Hyde, Ralph Kendrick, Captain Al C. White, Douglas Potwin, John White, Harry Burton and Raymond Griffin.

GOBS CAPTURE BREST WELTERWEIGHT TITLE

Morris Eliminates Army Contender and Trims Woods in Final

Jimmy Morris, U.S.S. Tarbell, won the Brest Army-Navy welterweight championship by defeating George N. Woods, U.S.S. Bridgeport, at the Y.M.C.A. there Saturday night. Morris eliminated the Army in the preliminaries by winning the decision over "Smiling" Al Snyder, 166th Engineers. Woods outboxed "Shifty" Abrahams, U.S.S. Bridgeport, in the semi-finals.

Trophies are offered in these contests by Major General Lunt and Colonel Singleton, U.S.S., and by Vice Admiral Wilson and Captain Hallahan, U.S.N., the bouts being open to Brest Army and Navy men.

Tomorrow night finals will be run off in the middle-weight class, followed on January 25 by the light heavyweight, and on February 1 by the heavyweights finals.

BOXING AT NEVERS

In elimination bouts held Friday at Nevers to determine the men in the 19th Division who will represent that unit in the A.E.F. championship, a number of exceptionally good boxers were uncovered. Among these was Weisberg, winner of the bout with Farley. In defeating his opponent he showed ability that will carry him a long way toward the finals.

The star scrap of the evening was a set-to between Johnny Summers, a middleweight from Brooklyn, and Max Waxer, of Philadelphia. Both boys proved to be rugged, aggressive, hard hitting fighters and the spectators were treated to six rounds of fast milling. Johnny Clark and Red McCarx, 107th Transportation Company, fought a three round draw. In the semi-finals, Cole, 107th Transportation Company, and Coombs, 110th Transportation Company, fought four even rounds.

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TEN U.S. ENTRIES IN FENCING MEET

Americans Hope to Score in Big Tournament at Strasbourg

Although fencing has but few followers in the United States, compared with other sports, the United States will be well represented in the International Fencing Tournament which will be held in Strasbourg in March under the auspices of the Knights of Columbus.

Ten American entries have already been received and at least double that number are expected before the date of the tournament, which was originally planned for February.

One American entrant who should prove a sure point winner is George T. Lamothe, American and Canadian champion with the broadsword, sword foil, bayonet and lance, mounted and foot. Lamothe also holds the world's record for sword swinging (12 hours and 22 minutes).

The other American entries are: Lieut. Col. Scott D. Breckinridge, commanding officer, Base Hospital 69; 1st Lieut. Grant H. Code, Infantry; Sgt. Donald B. Wadhams, Sanitary Detachment, 68th Artillery, C.A.C.; Sgt. Charles P. Ryan, Co. D, 18th Engineers, (Railway); Sgt. James M. Howson, Section 3, Mobile Operating Unit No. 1, Division of Surgery; Col. Harry B. Guilan, Co. B, 102nd Field Signal Battalion; Cpl. A. Van Stockum, 137th Aero Squadron; Pvt. Edwin A. Leebon, 108th French Motor Battalion; Pvt. Courtland W. Bude, 638th Aero Squadron (Pursuit); and Pvt. Vernon C. Webb, Medical Repair Shop No. 1.

D'Orey, the famous swordsman, has offered to train the American fencers which insures their being in fine mettle for the contests.



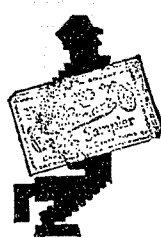
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S.O.S. CONFIDENT ST. NAZAIRE WILL BRING HOME BACON

1,000 Rooters Coming to Cheer Team Against 36th Division

FAST FOOTBALL PROMISED

Two Elevens Represent Best Talent of Their Respective Areas—Mahan May Not Play

One of the best football games ever played on French soil will take place Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Colombes Stadium in Paris, when the 36th Division team, champions of the First Army Corps, will lock horns with Eddie Hart's St. Nazaire eleven, which claims the gridiron honors of the S.O.S. by virtue of its victory over Bordeaux on New Year's Day.

Lt. Col. Nelly, Adjutant, First Army Corps, swears by his team, and says the contest Sunday can already be safely counted as a victory for the 36th Division. Lt. Col. T. J. Johnson, officer in charge of athletics, Base Section 1, is just as certain that the tide of fortune will favor St. Nazaire.

The coming contest has aroused the most intense interest throughout the S.O.S., and especially at St. Nazaire, Montoir and Savenay. A special train will be run tomorrow from St. Nazaire to Paris carrying 1,000 rooters, officers and men. A committee of officers from St. Nazaire came to Paris yesterday to arrange hotel accommodations.

Changes in St. Nazaire Line-up

St. Nazaire will probably take the field with a different line-up from that used in the game with Bordeaux. Several of the team's star players, including Lt. Gravel Williams, University of Pennsylvania man, have sailed for America, and Lt. Eddie Mahan, the Harvard star, may not play, as he is sailing shortly. As a result, St. Nazaire will have a new backfield and four new men in the line. Lt. Hart has had his team practicing hard at Camp Montoir, but the continual rain has proved a handicap.

The team held a big dinner last night at the Grand Hotel, celebrating its victory over Bordeaux. Col. J. S. Sewell, Col. W. F. Cray and Lt. Eddie Hart were the principal speech-makers.

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It's your guarantee of garter quality

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... and at all 6 stands in the Capitol building

A fact:

The 6 tobacco stands in the Capitol building at Washington are patronized mainly by the big business and professional men from all sections of the United States who are constantly coming into and passing out of Washington.

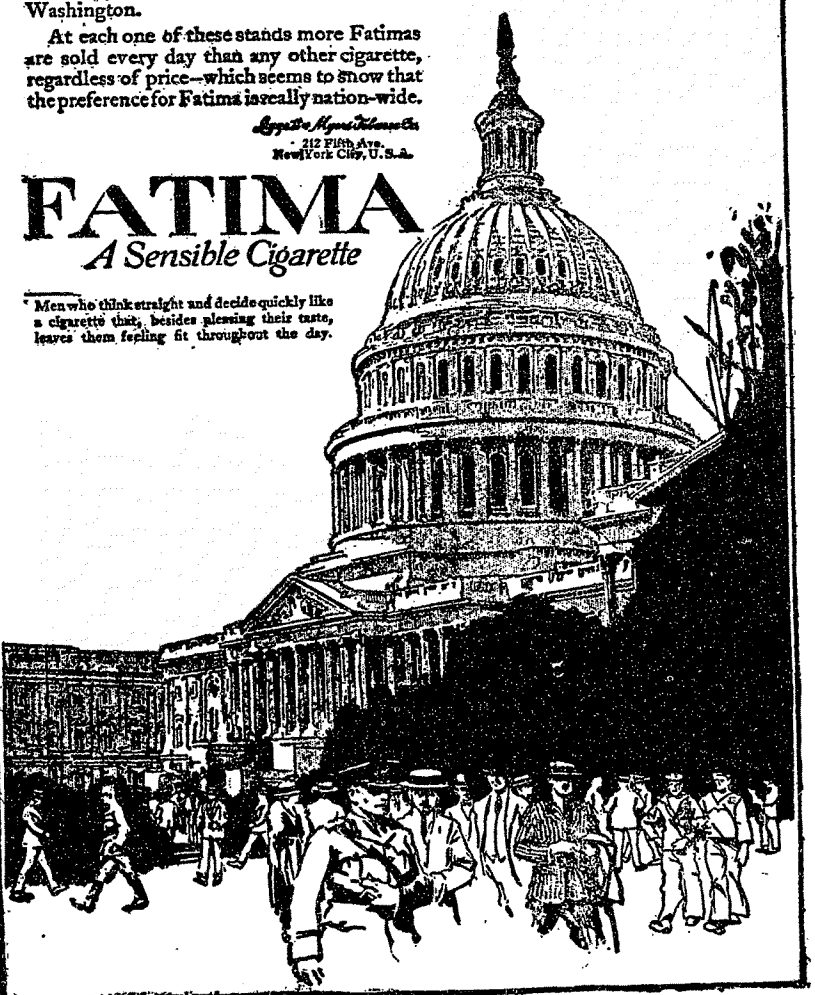
At each one of these stands more Fatimas are sold every day than any other cigarette, regardless of price—which seems to show that the preference for Fatima is really national-wide.

Legitimate Manufacturers
212 Fifth Ave.
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FATIMA

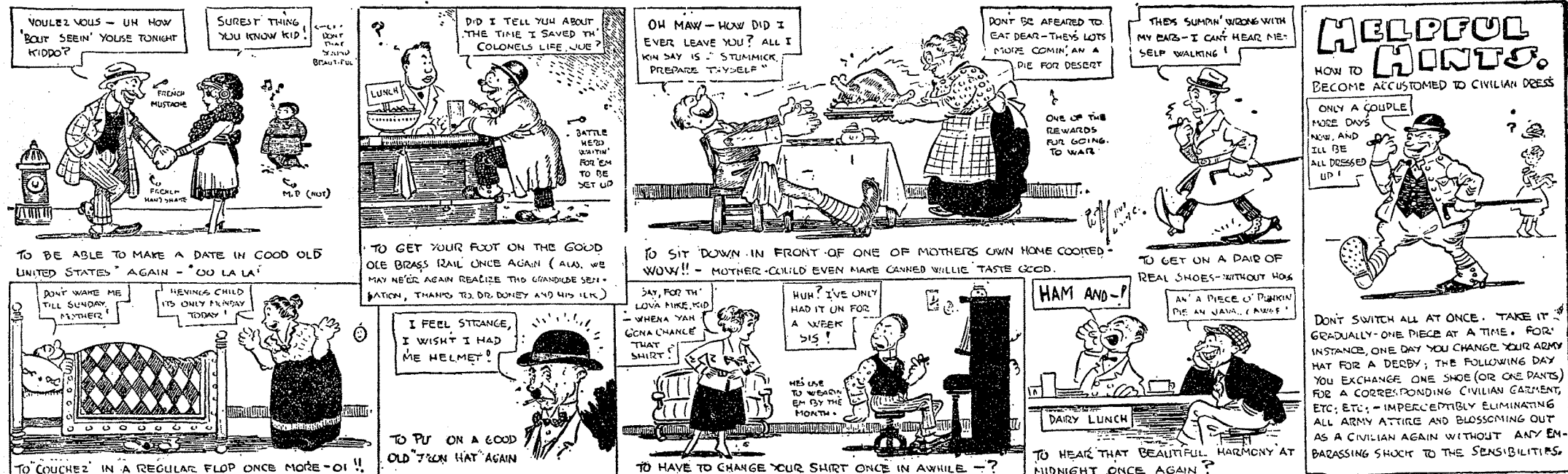
A Sensible Cigarette

Men who think straight and decide quickly like a cigarette that, besides pleasing their taste, leaves them feeling fit throughout the day.



WON'T IT BE GRAND?

—By WALLGREN

SICK LOCOMOTIVES
CURED IN TEN DAYSRepair Shops Near Nevers
Treated 45 Cripples
in DecemberTASKS MAPPED OUT AHEAD
French and Belgian Engines Also
Marked Duty at Completion
of Stay in Plant

One of the many satisfactory feats of members of the A.E.F. which still remain to be described as factors in winning the war is the perfect execution and successful operation of the United States Government Locomotive Repair Shops, near Nevers, Nièvre, which incidentally is the only shop of its kind in France operated wholly by Americans.

The history of the building of this shop, of the installation of the machinery—as modern as in any locomotive shop in the States—is but another tribute to the abilities of those soldiers who do the building—the Engineers. Although the men stationed there have been transferred recently into the Transportation Corps, and are a part of the 19th Grand Division, Transportation Corps, they nevertheless remain Engineers, if only in their own eyes.

Last July when a battalion of Engineers arrived to reinforce the command which had been doing business there for a year, the present repair shops were only partially completed, with about one-third of the machinery in place. At that date even the locomotive pits had been unfinished.

The buildings were completed within a few weeks. The installation of machinery was carried out. Cranes, some of them capable of lifting an engine from the tracks, turning it around and placing it in the opposite direction, lathes and innumerable other machines were set up.

Power Plant Erected
A permanent power plant, built on the same design and of the same capacity as those in use at the great railroad shops in the States, was erected to replace the temporary one previously erected.

Then started a crusade against broken, crippled, smashed and otherwise disabled locomotives. In the first month 11 locomotives were repaired. In December 45 engines found themselves pushed out into the cold of the adjoining yard to begin once more their journeys through France.

The system of mapping out the work at the plant is interesting. When an engine that has been tugging at the front of long trains and mounting steep grades gets out of it, it is ticketed for leave at Nevers. While waiting for admittance to the main hospital, where 1,300 skilled locomotive surgeons are waiting to begin hammering and cutting, grinding and mending, the locomotive is given the once over by a corporal who can tell whether the engine is malingering.

A diagnosis in the form of a preliminary report, showing the nature of repairs needed, is sent to the office of the general foreman, who before the war used to attend to such ailments in one of the shops of the largest railroad in the States.

Estimate of Time Required
Here the work is mapped out. Perhaps a cylinder has cracked, perhaps the firebox is broken, perhaps there has been a collision. From the office of the foreman go sheets to each subdivision, consisting of the erecting machine, boiler, wheel, pipe, and jacket, and tender shops. On these sheets is stated the number of days it is expected each department will require to finish its respective task on the engine specified. If there is a slip-up or backsliding or any other cause for delay, the general foreman learns about it next morning and wants to know why.

Rather than tell him why, the departments invariably are up to the scratch or ahead of the mark set for their work.

Not only are American engines doctoring at Nevers, but giant French and Belgian locomotives also find their way into the shops to worry the soldiers who boast of the simplified construction of the locomotives operating in the A.E.F. The average time an American engine remains in the shops before repairs are completed is ten days; for the French 35 days, due to the added complexity of parts and the inability to obtain them in many instances. The Belgian engines usually remain 20 days.

While the locomotive repair works is the principal feature of the work at Nevers, equally gratifying results have been obtained in the car repair department. Cars smashed through collisions, with flattened wheels, or minus a wheel or two are repaired. Hospital trains that for months have been constantly on the run are being thoroughly overhauled at present. Four hundred men, all of them experienced in the work, are engaged daily in righting and putting the cars into operation.

HOW THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION SPENDS ITS TIME

When the Third Army has nothing else to do, it speculates on the pleasant prospect of going home from Coblenz by water—all the way. While the Leithan would be hard put to it to drag her ample bulk that far up the Rhine, the Third Army would be willing to compromise to the extent of stalling down river on flat boats to some lower berth without difficulty. From there the journey would be easy with a good pilot aboard.

The beauty of this prospect is that it would save a lot of travel in side door dullness down to the base ports. Unfortunately, the prospect has been officially denied from G.H.Q. As a matter of fact, when it comes time for the Third Army to move, the Third Army won't care much how the moving is done, provided it is in a westerly direction.

On the regimental flag of the 30th Infantry, 3rd Division, near Mayen, there hangs today the Croix de Guerre, with palm—tribute of the 38th French Army Corps for the magnificent work of the 30th at Chateau-Thierry the night of July 14-15.

In addition, Col. E. L. Butts, who commanded the 30th that night in the Bois d'Aigremont, was given the Croix de Guerre. Colonel Perry is now in command. Three men also were given the French war cross. Maj. Gen. Philip T. Dickson, former commander of the 3rd Division and now commander of the Third American Army, was present at the ceremony.

The 38th Infantry had been decorated previously, as well as the 7th Machine Gun Battalion, which was the first unit of the 3rd Division to reach the bridge at Chateau-Thierry. In the 7th, 29 decorations were awarded, five men being cited at the order of the army.

Of all rare souvenirs now a German lugger is about the rarest; so hear a Signal Corps man tell this: "In the battle of the Argonne I passed so many of the darn things that finally I made up a loop of wire and began to string them together. With me was another fellow, and he began to pile them up in his arms. We must have collected about 50 or 60 when all of a sudden—"

A.E.F. SHOP TALK

Construction of a monster mess hall in 18 hours at Camp Montoir, St. Nazaire, by the 20th Engineers, which can feed 10,000 home-bound soldiers at a time, set another speed record for the A.E.F. The building is 100 x 200 feet in size, has 54 glass windows and contains 60 tables. German prisoners who assisted are credited with a fine spirit which helped make the quick work possible.

Congress has authorized a commission for the settling of claims for injuries sustained by civilian employees in France. All departments having knowledge of such claims are ordered to report them to the commission. John J. Keegan, 3 Rue de Berri, Paris, by Bulletin 49, H.Q. S.O.S. Tribute to the troops taking part in the capture of the St. Mihiel salient is paid by the C-in-C. In G.O. 238, G.H.Q. In the name of the country, the order reads: "I offer our hearty and unmeasured thanks to these splendid Americans of the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th, 28th, 42nd, 82nd, 89th and 90th Divisions which were engaged, and of the 3rd, 35th, 78th, 80th and 91st Divisions which were in reserve."

hotel for the use of casual officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Red Cross visiting Bordeaux has been established, the Red Cross furnishing the rooms. American meals will be served. Six francs a night will be charged for rooms.

The President's speech at the Christmas review and General Pershing's introduction have been printed as a general order, No. 240, G.H.Q.

The people of Arkansas curtailed the consumption of sugar one million pounds in order that candy for the A.E.F. could be manufactured at the lowest possible cost. Five hundred thousand pounds of this candy had reached France by Christmas Eve to be distributed through issue and through sales commissaries.

There will be no "gun-toting" by enlisted men in the A.E.F., states G.O. 242, G.H.Q. All revolvers and ammunition are to be turned in, and, except when duty requires it, neither to be carried by enlisted men, and then only on temporary issue.

den, slap-bang, we ran right into a German machine-gun nest that hadn't been captured yet. We dropped those lugers and just beat it—and they're probably there yet."

America is likely to find many more opera devotees when the boys come home. There is grand opera in Coblenz, with very good music, and the theater has become popular with both officers and enlisted men. The highest priced seat is five and one-half marks (about 65 cents in real money—opera producers in the States please copy), and from there it grades down to about a dime, or maybe a little more, so that the music is within reach of every soldier.

The men cannot understand, however, the peculiar system of choice places. The Germans consider their balcony seats the best, then the orchestra, then the standing room, and then the gallery.

There may be a food shortage in some parts of Germany, or in all the rest of it, but the little farm towns in the area in which the Americans are quartered are far from the starvation point. Walk into the little inns of these villages and you may get the tenderest of pork or mutton, hare or fowl or beef, with potatoes and real butter.

The bread, of course, is bad, and the landlord will not put it on the table, and the coffee is unspeakable. Eggs are as scarce as good weather, some that were seen miles out in the country being snapped up at a mark apiece.

Had it not been seen with truthful American eyes, it would not be believed, but out beyond Montauban, in the center of the bridgehead, where a long line of rusty German trucks lay along the roadway, a German officer, a real dyed-in-the-wool German officer, with swivel uniform and cap to match, was seen, red-faced and straining, toiling laboriously with his men, trying to bring back to mechanical consciousness the engine of one of the trucks, so that it could be made serviceable and handed over to the Americans, in compliance with the terms of the armistice.

Though the voices of the guns are still, many of the thrills of the war are still being experienced by the officers and men of the Army of Occupation who have occasion to travel by automobile, motorcycle or side car through the bridgehead. The roads, in many instances just wide enough to enable the machines to pass with convenience, wind through the woods and along the edges of heights in curves that would make any self-respecting snake envious. Dry, they are dangerous enough; wet, or covered with snow or ice, there is no word in the English language that can describe them.

The German urchin is disconsolate, for, according to Letter of Instructions No. 7, Headquarters Third Army, Paragraph D, "it is forbidden to allow children belonging to the civil population to enter upon, play with, or handle any American property or to loiter near or enter without proper authority barracks or other places used for billeting American soldiers. Parents will be held responsible for the due observance of this rule."

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RADY FARHAT, Tozeur, Tunisia

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"Sitting on the World, Man!"

A TIE that looks like the offering of Ma's old preserving kettle may have been come if fast in the trenches, either for keeping out the shrapnel or warming up the chuck—but, Oh, Boy! it's not it to be good to get back in God's Country once more and go shopping for a real tie!

Just imagine yourself easing along down Main Street, and halting in front of a whole windowful of Mallory Hats! Slim, sleek beauties they'll be—with the smartness of style and the richness of color that you'd almost forgotten a hat could have. You'll go in and try on half a dozen, just for the sheer delight of seeing yourself in the big triple mirror that shows you what the back of your neck looks like.

I'll tell you what—a man doesn't half appreciate his headgear until he's been wearing a service cap or a steel helmet, with about as much individuality as a piling in a long, long picket fence.

Here's luck, boys—may you soon be romping in and telling the Mallory Man that your head size, before the war, was seven and ONE-eighth. He's still doing business, at the old stand, and he's got YOUR Mallory all ready and waiting up there on the shelf.

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A.E.F. TO MEND ROADS

The A.E.F. will maintain and keep in repair all roads in France in continued use by American forces, and the Department of Construction of Forestry is authorized to organize road maintenance detachments and utilize labor of German prisoners, under G.O. 2, G.H.Q.

Roadmaking detachments will be provided with quarters and attached to organizations for reasons by the commanding officers of districts in which they are distributed.

The same order prohibits the use of chains on wheels of American trucks moving on French highways.

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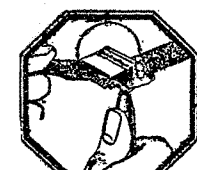
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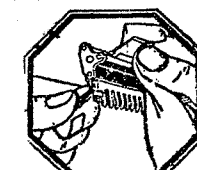
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